THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

THE following is an abstract of the issue of paper currency on the 30th September last:

Circles of issue	Whole amount of notes in circulation. Rs.	Coin. Rs.	*Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.* Bullion, Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta ...	62905630	10387398	2253645	12641043
Madras ...	13191340	12148225	...	12148225
Bombay ...	38622410	35215767	1021718	36237485
Allahabad ...	7360070	5738105	...	5738105
Lahore ...	6301495	3778465	...	3778465
Calicut ...	2168730	2002975	...	2002975
Cocoanada ...	3240165	2842600	...	2842600
Nagpore ...	2332295	2864540	...	2864540
Kurrachee ...	2223480	873210	...	873210
Akola ...	2265845	2093320	...	2093320
Total ...	140606460	77944605	3275363	81219968
Invested in Government securities under Section 17 of the Act ...				59386492
Grand total ...				140606460

MR. V. F. BENETT STANFORD has offered a prize of one hundred pounds (£100) for the best essay on the general subject of Hydrophobia, to be awarded by the Royal College of Physicians of London. The conditions for the prize are as follows:

(1.) The essay must be in English, or accompanied by an English translation.
(2.) The essay must be delivered to the College on or before January 1st, 1880.
(3.) Each essay to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of the author, and bearing a motto on the outside. The same motto to be inscribed on the essay.
(4.) The essay may be the joint production of two or more authors.
(5.) The essay, if not published by the author within a year, to become the property of the College.
(6.) The prize not to be awarded unless an essay of sufficient merit be presented.

The questions which are thought by the College specially to require investigation are:

(a.) The origin and history of outbreaks of Rabies, particularly in the United Kingdom and its dependencies.
(b.) The best mode of prevention of Rabies.
(c.) The characteristics of Rabies during life, and the anatomical and chemical changes which are associated with the disease in its successive stages, particularly in its commencement.
(d.) The origin of Hydrophobia in man.
(e.) The chemical and anatomical morbid changes observed in the subjects of the disease, with special reference to those having their seat in the organs of the nervous system, and in the salivary glands.
(f.) The symptoms of the disease, particularly of its early stage, as illustrated in well-observed cases.
(g.) The diagnosis of the disease in doubtful cases, from conditions more or less resembling it.
(h.) The alleged prolonged latency of the malady.
(i.) The efficacy of the various remedies and modes of preventing the disease which have been proposed, and what plan of treatment, whether prophylactic or curative, it would be most desirable to recommend for future trial.

As translations may be admitted, we do not see why Indian physicians should not compete. They may write in their vernaculars and attach an English translation.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC has been making fearful devastations along the banks of the Lower Mississippi. The *Christian Union* of September 11th, says:

It is impossible to keep pace either with the terrible progress of the yellow fever in the South or the generous outpourings of Christian charity in the North. Every house in Grenada has been visited by the fever. In Vicksburg, of the population of 10,000 still left, over two-thirds must be provided for by public charity; for every foundry, machine shop and mill of every description has stopped work, nine-tenths of the shops are closed, and all railroad trains and steamers have ceased running. In Memphis the few living and well are not enough to bury the dead, and it is proposed to burn them. Only three priests are left, out of the entire priesthood of the city. Some of the uncared for sick have crawled off to hiding-places to die. The picture all along the Mississippi River is one of absolute desolation. At the ordinarily busy steamboat landings not a living creature of any kind is to be seen; the houses appear to be deserted; no freights are received and no boats are allowed to land. One alleviating and beneficent fact is discernible in all this dreadful desolation: the hearty response which Northern communities have given to the outcry of the sufferers has done more to bring the disevered sections together than any event since the close of the war.

SURGEON-GENERAL John M. Woodworth, U. S. M. H. Washington, makes the following remarks on the cause of the yellow fever:

The weight of scientific evidence seems to warrant the conclusion that yellow fever is produced by an invisible poison, capable of self-multiplication outside of the human organization which it enters through the air passages. The poison germ, or miasm, is a product of the tropics.

Yellow fever cannot be said to be epidemic in the United States from the fact that in some years it does not appear though the imported germ undoubtedly survives the mild Winters. It appears to have about as much resistance of cold as the banana plant. When the banana stock is killed down by the frost the yellow fever does not recur until again improved. The germ is transmissable in the clothing in the personal effects of passengers and sailors, but its spread from one city to another is chiefly accomplished by vessels, their dampl filthy holds and bilge-water being its favorite lurking places. Confinement, moisture and high temperature favor the multiplication and virulence of the poison. When a wharf or spot on ground or a house become infected, the poison at once commences to spread, creeping slowly in all directions, continually enlarging the area around the centre of infection unless checked by disinfection as has undoubtedly been done by the use of acids in New Orleans in former outbreaks.

Yellow fever is not communicated from the sick to the well the sick and well being dangerous only as possible carriers of the poison germs or miasmi. In support of this assertion it may be stated that at hospitals where the effects of yellow fever patients are burned, or otherwise thoroughly disinfected before the admission of the patient, the attendants do not contract the disease. This has been demonstrated many times. All well persons whose effects have been disinfected may be considered harmless after six or seven days have elapsed from the time of leaving an infected district or vessel as the period of incubation of the disease lasts from two to six days. A vessel may escape infection if kept clean and dry, and all parts capable or being closed are frequently subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur and the men employed on board are compelled to bathe and change their flannels daily and not allowed to sleep on deck or in the hold of the vessel.

IT IS SAID that there was wholesale stealing in the Russian service during the late war. A board is sitting at Odessa to investigate. There was a ring at Bucharest which is said to have misappropriated 29,000,000 roubles. An ex-contractor for the Russian army sold a quantity of hay to a Russian colonel for 4,000 francs which was more than three times its actual market value. After receiving his money in gold he was requested to make out a bill and receipt for 4,000 roubles which he proceeded to do.

IN IRELAND there is one criminal to every 114 Romanists, one to every 162 Episcopalians; and one to every 429 Presbyterians. But it does not follow that the moral standard of these communions is in this proportion. The difference is largely attributable to the social grade of the parties.

TUESDAY 29TH OCTOBER.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION seems to be the leading doctrine of the Nihilists of Russia. It is publicly advocated in a pamphlet *apropos* of the assassination of the late General Merenyoff:

"To avoid all misunderstanding or ignorance of the public, let us state frankly the General was really murdered by the order of the Revolutionists. We announce freely this assassination was not the first of the sort, nor shall it be the last, if the Government should persist in maintaining in rigor its present system. The Government itself carries the Revolver in its hand. Assassination is a dreadful thing. But in a moment of national exultation or excitement, when man thinks of losing himself or another, it is easy, if not to relieve the country of a hateful system, to take the life of another. But the Government is resolved to oppress the poor, and is then determined to commit any number of assassinations, and to make a system of assassinations."

When a volcano is thus burning within the bosom of Russia, we really wonder how she busies herself with projects of foreign conquest.

THE EXPEDITION of General Lomakin against the Turcomans, along the river Atrek on the Northern borders of Persia, appears to have failed. The Russians are said to have suffered some reverses in action against the tribes, and to have been put to some distress for want of supplies. It is certain, that General Lomakin has retreated from the advanced positions formerly occupied. He winters at places much nearer the Caspian.

ON LAST FRIDAY night during a violent thunderstorm at Bombay upwards of one lakh of rupees worth of timber was washed out of the basin near the Tank Bunder Saw Mills into the harbour and a large quantity lost.

WE REGRET to announce the death of the only son and heir of the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

THERE are strong rumours that the Russians have advanced into Kashgar territory. This is, however, thought to be merely an incursion following some raid of the Chinese on their frontier.

THE failures announced since the City of Glasgow Bank stopped payment now represent liabilities of nearly eight millions sterling. Smith Fleming and Co's. liabilities are put down at £2000,000; Findlay and Co's at £200,000; J. Merton and Co's at £2,500,000; H. Balfour and Co's. at £2,000,000; and M. Buchanan and Co's. at £1,25,000.

IT IS said that on the very day before the shutters of the City of Glasgow Bank were put up the £100 shares were quoted at £236. The depositors in the Bank will probably recover their money in full, as it was an unlimited liability concern, and among its 1,200 shareholders are some very "warm" men, including the Duke of Sutherland. The history of the Glasgow Bank reminds one of the story of the notorious Union Bank of Calcutta.

ADMIRAL CORBETT reported recently that slave-trade appeared to be dying out on the East Coast of Africa, to a great extent through the humane exertions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. We regret to learn however from a published letter of the Rev. Horace Waller, that just as Sultan Burghash is making his power felt in its suppression, the Portuguese are starting afresh in the cruel trade. Organised slave-hunting expeditions are again at work in the interior, and the captured natives are sent to the Portuguese settlements of Senna and Tette, whence they are gradually dispersed to their destinations.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

THE INDIAN MIRROR states that Babu Womakant Dass, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, has been appointed Assistant Political Agent, Hill Tipperah. The salary is to be reduced from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 500 per mensem.

IT IS stated that the trial of the Surat Editors has cost the Bombay Government 20,000 rupees and the defence 45,000 rupees. The Government ought to reimburse the cost to the unhappy sufferers. Will nobody in Parliament call attention to this tremendous folly of the Bombay Government?

THE SECRETARY of State has sanctioned to Mr. Framji Bhickaji, late Assistant Political Agent in Banswarra and Pertabghur, a retiring pension of Rs. 250 a month, in lieu of the pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum, for which he is eligible under the rules. Mr. Bhickaji has done his work very well.

ON THE recommendation of the Government of India the pay and allowances of the Deputy Post-Master of Calcutta have been raised from Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 350 with a house rent of Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 with an allowance of Rs. 100 a month for house rent. Increase of pay in these days of financial pressure is simply incomprehensible.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the grant of an allowance of 250 rupees a month to Dr. Harvey, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the period during which he may be employed as member of, and Secretary to, the committee appointed to report on the management of the medical institutions of Calcutta and its suburbs, and on medical expenditure generally in Bengal.

THE INDIAN FAMINE has enriched Burmah. The value of grain exportations increased 45 per cent, although the amount exported was not much in excess of other years. Two crores of rupees have been added to the wealth of the country.

THE FOLLOWING LONDON PAPERS have sent special correspondents for the Affghan war:

Times——Captain Norman.
Daily News——Mr. Archibald Forbes.
Standard——Mr. Boyle.
Daily Telegraph.——Mr. Phil Robinson

THE FOLLOWING statement gives the statistics of the Indian Tea trade for the last eighteen years:

Year.	Crop. lbs.	Import. lbs.	Delivery. lbs.	Stock lbs.
1860	1400000	1100000	1000000	800000
1861	1400000	1500000	1300000	1000000
1862	1600000	1800000	1700000	1900000
1863	2300000	2600000	2300000	2200000
1864	1500000	3300000	2800000	1800000
1865	2700000	2500000	2300000	1300000
1866	4900000	5100000	4400000	2100000
1867	8500000	7000000	6200000	2900000
1868	10800000	8100000	7300000	3700000
1869	12500000	10500000	10500000	4200000
1870	13200000	13100000	13500000	4300000
1871	16400000	15300000	13600000	5900000
1872	17900000	16900000	16300000	6700000
1873	19700000	18400000	18400000	6900000
1874	23300000	17400000	17700000	6700000
1875	26100000	25600000	23300000	9500000
1876	29400000	29400000	26700000	11800000
1877	35700000	31900000	28000000	15000000

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has approved of the sanction accorded by the Government of India to the conversion of the temporary Office of the Assistant

Director-General of the Post Office of India into a permanent one, with a pay attached to it of Rs. 1,000 rising eventually by small monthly increments to Rs. 1,400 a month. This increase of expenditure will be more than covered by diminished travelling and contingent charges. But that is no excuse for increased expenditure. Where a saving can be made, it ought to be retained.

THURSDAY 31ST OCTOBER.

WE HAVE received an authenticated letter from Berhampore complaining of certain excesses from want of temper by the Assistant Magistrate of Berhampore. The case of "an old and respectable Vakil" is mentioned, who was sharply treated for venturing to bring to the notice of the Assistant Magistrate the answer of a witness to a question put by the mohurir of the Court. Our correspondent then enumerates these cases:

Since the date the Assistant Magistrate joined his appointment at this station (which, if I remember it correctly was only a few months ago) he has made himself exceedingly unpopular by his ungovernable temper. He behaved himself in a most rude manner towards Baboo Uma Charan Bhattacharjya on the occasion of payment of Government revenue due for the second quarter of the current year. He offered insults to Baboos Ramanand Mukerji and Mathura Nath Chatterji, Law Agents and Mukhtears respectively of Maharani Surnomye and Rai Lachmipat Singh Bahadoor, simply for their desire to act up to their responsibilities. He did the same to Baboo Nobin Chundra Bhattacharjya, and gave Baboo Bhuban Mohan Mukerji to understand that he would be turned out of the Court if he were to prove himself so impertinent as to ask him to incorporate a certain petition with the record of a case in which Bhuban Baboo was acting as an advocate for a party. The fact is that Baboo Bhuban Mohan had the audacity (if it is audacity) to put a question to a witness whom the Mohurir was examining, and the Magistrate therefore would neither allow it to be put to him nor accept it at all in the case. The Mukhtear considering the question as a relevant one and would ultimately benefit his client in the event of appeal entered the question upon a sheet of paper bearing adequate Court fees and laid it before the Court with a view to have it filed with the record."

It is said that the Assistant Magistrate cannot bear interruptions and that hence the betrayal of temper. He is a young man, and has not evidently learnt to govern his temper. A hint from his superior officers may correct him.

THE NAWAB of Maler Kotla and Raja of Nahun were received by H. E. the Viceroy in private durbar on the afternoon of 30th October. Raja of Nahun has placed a regiment of his troops at the disposal of Government for service on the frontier.

WE LEARN from a telegram from Simla that the Second Punjab Cavalry escorting Jacobabad Mountain Battery and 80 Jacob Rifles arrived at Quetta on the 28th instant. Same day 3rd. Sind Horse arrived at Mastang, two marches from Quetta, also first Punjab Cavalry arrived at Mastang, where they will remain for the present. The Khan of Khelat has sold 20,000 maunds of his own wheat to the Quetta force at price current of the day and has offered to take up all the Brahai and other camels in Kachi for the use of the force.

WE DEEM it due to Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir Talayarkhan to mention, that his "History and Philosophy of the Riots of 1874." which we noticed the other day, is not a recent publication. It had been lying on our table for some time past.

THE SHAH of Persia returned to Teheran on the 8th August from his European tour. At a special audience of the corps diplomatique His Majesty expressed his regret that owing to the death of the late King of Hanover he had been unable to carry out his intention of visiting England. But did England invite? Did not the *Times* on the contrary insult him?

THE TWO Burmese Princes who, upon the death of the late King took refuge in the British Residency at Mandalay out of fear of disputed succession and consequent civil war, have asked permission to proceed to British India. They have been informed that the British Government offers no impediment to their residing in its territory.

THE REDUCTIONS in the Mysore Administrative Establishment and expenses are being carried out vigorously in view of the approaching transfer of the State to native Rule. The terms upon which the European officers of the Commission will receive some indemnity for the cessation of their civil employ have been settled and will shortly be announced.

WE THINK Babu Rohinikumar Bysack, B. L. has a just grievance about the way the Law Lectureship of the Dacca College has been disposed of. On the 20th September last he received the following letter from the Officiating Principal of the College:

No. 255.

The College, Dacca.
September 2nd, 1878.

Baboo Rohini Kumar Bysack, B.L.

My dear Sir,—I have heard this morning from the Director of Public Instruction, to say, you are to be appointed to officiate as Law Lecturer, vice Babu Upendra Nath Mittra.

It is to be clearly understood that one of the conditions of your being confirmed, shall a permanent vacancy occur, is that you give satisfaction to the authorities as a lecturer in law. Orders will follow.

I am
(Sd.) JOHN VONTAMKREN POPE,
Officiating Principal.

The above was as good as a letter of appointment, but under some influence or other the arrangement was cancelled and another person was appointed to the post. We have nothing to say against the gentleman selected, for he is an able and deserving officer, but the question is why was the appointment in the first instance offered to Babu Rohinikumar and then cancelled.

SOME handsome memorials in silver are to be presented "by ladies only" to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury at a cost of £1,000 each. They are to represent "peace with honour." In the present aspect of affairs will not such a memorial be a mockery?

THE LADY CORRESPONDENT, London, of the *Indian Daily News* says: "Speaking of honors and presentations, the investiture of the Maharanee Surnomoye with the insignia of the "Imperial Order of the Crown of India" has given much satisfaction."

THE MORNING PAPERS state that the last quaterly meeting of the Calcutta Corporation fixed for yesterday afternoon was not held for want of a quorum. This would imply as if the Commissioners were remiss in their duty. The fact is that no notice was issued beforehand; it was circulated on the day of the meeting, and then it was intimated that it would be a *pro forma* meeting. Consequently the Commissioners did not attend.

FRIDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

THE BEHAR HERALD says:

The operation of the land Registration Act, does not appear at present to be at all salutary. It appears to have called forth an enormous number of dormant frivolous and false claims. People here and everywhere are wakening to the impression, from their experience of this and other laws, that the less active the interference of legislature, the greater immunity from enforced litigiousness they enjoy.

Yes, it is the British laws, which make the people of India litigious.

THE SAME PAPER remarks:

Will it be believed, that the Patna division consumes more spirits than all the rest of Bengal and Behar, including Calcutta? Yet this is a fact which we learn from the official reports. Who will after this say, that the Beharis are poorer, when the increased number of their toddy shops evidences their prosperity. In 1876-77, the Patna division consumed 1,764,305 gallons, against 777,103 gallons consumed in all the rest of the Province. *Tari* alone, yielded last year a revenue of Rs. 3 99,256.

The proportion of crime to area and population,

Districts	To area	to population.
Patna	9 Per square mile	1 in 385
Gya	7 "	1 in 546
Shahabad...	6 "	1 in 648
Muzafurpur	7 "	1 in 1017
Durbhanga	8 "	1 in 901
Saran	9 "	1 in 794
Chumparun	8 "	1 in 1240

The proportion of crime to area for the whole division is thus 7 per square mile, and to population 1 in 740.

Where is the school-master?

THE EAST gives the following account of Babu Nishikant Chattopadhya, Professor of Sanskrit at the University of St. Petersburgh:

Our countryman, whose name heads this article, has studied for more than three years in the University of Leipzig, the most distinguished of all German universities. His study ranges over the German language, History and Philosophy, the Physical sciences, the French tongue. That he has acquired a mastery over the German tongue is evident from the many excellent lectures and discourses that he has delivered extempore before some of the most influential associations in Leipzig. For studying French Babu Nisikanta Chattopadhya passed more than half a year in the French Metropolis. He is now at last at St. Petersburg, where he joined his post only a month and a half ago. He is now as intent as ever on his studies, though he has the onerous duty of a professor to perform. The University of St Petersburg has given him a most kind reception.

On the eve of his departure from Leipzig Mr. Chattopadhya delivered his farewell lecture before the club of the Cosmophyles, *The Leipzig Daily News* thus concludes its notice of this lecture:—"Then the lecturer took in affecting words farewell from the club, from Leipzig and from Germany, and thundering applauses followed. After a short address to the departing friend the President offered him who is an adherent of the Cosmophyles—as a representative of their principles was now about to seize the wandering staff, an album with the portraits and maxims of the clubbists."

THE EDITOR OF VANITY FAIR gives the following account of Amir Shere Ali:

The writer of this paper was present at the Umballa Durbar in 1869, and there saw Shere Ali.

His age was then 45; his dress plain and simple. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and rather slightly built, but looking strong and wiry. His features, especially his nose, are of a Jewish type. His complexion, naturally dark, was sunburnt; and his beard was black and curling. He has a melancholy, rather limited expression of countenance, but full of firmness, force, and shrewdness. At first sight, however, a stranger would remark nothing about him save that he looked like an Oriental Jew. A physiognomist would pronounce him to be cruel, and the physiognomist would be right. Even after what might have been hoped to be a civilising visit to Lord Mayo, Shere Ali brutally caused the females of a rebellious Sirdar to be tortured in order to induce them to discover where the said Sirdar was to be found! But all Affghans are by nature cruel and blood-thirsty. Ordinarily very impassive as are all Orientals of rank, he became quite excited on the occasion of the Umballa races, standing upon the box of his carriage and shouting out praise and counsel to the riders, as if they could hear or would heed him. In military matters also, he showed an ardent interest, and in any discussion about them talked with nerve and extraordinary knowledge of the art of war. He particularly prides himself on being a soldier. Lord Mayo asked him if he was fond of soldiers, to which the prompt reply was, "I should think so. I was born a soldier, and have done nothing but soldiering for forty-five years." Lord Mayo then inquired if the Ameer cared about hunting, and was answered, "I have been too busy as a soldier. I leave hunting to others."

Grave as he generally is, he nevertheless is not averse to indulging in a joke, and several times during his trip to Umballa chaffed English officers. On one occasion his joke was certainly not appreciated by the person to whom it was uttered. A certain high official was entering a station with him. The wife of this high official, no longer very young or pretty, but with an immense idea of her own importance, went out on an elephant, in company with another lady not more remarkable for beauty than herself, to see the Amir arrive. The Amir caught sight of the two ladies, and directing his companion's attention to them, said, giving him a nudge with his elbow, "Sly dogs! sly dogs! You are just like us. You leave all the good-looking ones at home, eh!"

WE TAKE the following from the *Statesman*:

One of the gravest statements, we are told, that Mr. Wyer has made concerning the famine administration in the Budaon district, is that, under the inspiration of the now famous 'flogging circular,' issued in October 1877, 'half-starved coolies on the relief-works were so severely flogged that they died under the lash.

Again:

There is a graver charge still connected with this flogging circular. We have now before us an authenticated communication from the North-West, telling us that "Sir George Couper treated with contempt, the remonstrances addressed both 'officially' and personally to himself, on its issue by the highest judicial authorities." Can this, we ask, be really true?

We can only say that truth is stranger than fiction.

THIS LETTER is evidently from the pen of a schoolboy. We give it as a curiosity:

DEAR SIR,—Fights among school-boys in College Square are a common occurrence; not fights between individual school-boys, but fights in which boys as well as men take part. Truth to say, Sir, nowhere is a school boy's person so unsafe as in the metropolis of British India and it seems to be nobody's business to look after them. It was only yesterday that the Government Wards studying in the Hindu School were attacked by some budmashes just at 4 o'clock when the school closed. The Police as usual were nowhere at the moment; but when all was over they mustered strong on all sides. That's their way.

If it be nobody's business, it must be *yours*, for you are what no one else is, everything to every one, to see an end put to all this kind of thing *once for all*; or you shall have the pleasure of seeing your own child one day return home with a broken back or head.

A desperate fight is expected every day.

Wednesday 30th October. A guardian.

P. S.—Sir Ashley Eden is no Governor, Mr. Croft no Director and you not what the world knows you are, if things get on as they do now.

THE NUMBER of books and pamphlets received into the Bengal Library during the 3rd quarter of 1878 were 496. Of these 120 books and 219 pamphlets were in one language; 39 books and 20 pamphlets bi-lingual; 2 books and 3 pamphlets trilingual; and 93 periodicals. The number of Bengali books and pamphlets were 79 and 152 respectively; and the number of Bengali and English books and pamphlets and Bengali and Sanskrit books and pamphlets were in all 52. Of 231 Bengali books and pamphlets 47 were works on religion, 43 on drama, 35 on poetry, 10 fiction, 13 comprised law, medicine, Political Economy, Geometry, Chemistry and Botany; 13 were miscellaneous works. Of these 73 were reprints and new editions.

THERE WERE 257 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 19th October of which 107 were from fever, 33 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 4 from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 20 from tetanus, 8 from phthisis and the rest from other causes. 16 children were still-born and 6 died from old age. There were 10 deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races.

SATURDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE had for some time past before us a book in two parts entitled "The Hindu System of Marriage Examined" by Babu Bhuvanesvara Mitra of Midnapore. The author discusses the marriage question in all its ramifications, Early marriage, Unequal-matches, Polygamy, Bigamy, Widow-marriage, Marriage between different castes, the general law of marriage &c. The style of the book is simple and chaste. The arguments are well balanced, and the quotations given appropriate. There is not a Hindu, who does not feel interested in the marriage question and who will not therefore feel interested in this book.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA proposes to sending Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzak on deputation for the special duty of reporting on the sanitary incidents and the arrangements connected with pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

WE ARE requested to mention that Dr. Haase, the oculist, has returned to Calcutta, and is prepared to receive patients.

WE ARE informed that during the last month twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives

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there were 19,578 males and 2,378 females and of Europeans 697 males and 309 females. The daily average of visitors was 850.

WE HAVE received a telegram from Simla, which says that a telegram from Peshawar dated the 29th ultimo announces that a deputation from Sipah section of the Affridis has come in and engages for the whole tribe. Another telegram states that sickness amongst Amir's troops at Ali Musjid is very great, sixteen having died of fever on the 29th. The Mohonand picquets on Rhotas are stated to be departing.

MR. TUPP, Civil Service, North-Western Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, with a view of his officiating as Accountant General of the Madras Presidency in February next, when Mr. Probyn, the Accountant General intends to take furlough. Mr. Tupp's appointment is in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State to fill the office of Accountant General as a rule from the Covenanted Civil Service as required by statute. So the old *furore* for Civilians in the Financial Department seems to have again set in.

THE RUMOUR that His Excellency the Viceroy is not going to Lahore we are informed is altogether unfounded. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot comes to Calcutta as President in Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will probably not reach Lahore until the 30th November. His Excellency's movements have been postponed for a few days.

WE HAVE received the following telegraphic report of the weather from Simla :

"Thursday 31st October 10 A. M. The Chief features of the Meteorology of the past week have been the establishment of the North-East monsoon and the formation of a small Cyclonic vortex off the Coromandel Coast. Pressure was very uniform last Friday and has increased steadily in Northern India. Westerly winds consequently set in over Upper India and northerly or north easterly winds in Burmah, Bengal, Central India and the Deccan. The Cyclonic vortex began to form in the Bay in the neighbourhood of the coast of Masulipatam and Vizagapatam. It appears to have been a nearly stationary disturbance giving heavy rain to the coast from False Point to Masulipatam, it is at present filling up. Strong winds at Colombo and Diamond Island indicated stormy weather in the Bay on Tuesday and Wednesday. The rainfall of the month is almost nil and below the average for the month at the coast stations of the Bay, except Madras and in the Deccan. Masulipatam and Sholapore have been centres of abnormal heavy rainfall. Masulipatam received twenty-one inches the average for the month being nine inches and Sholapore thirteen inches ; the October average being three inches. The deficiency of rainfall over the greater part of India is due to the weakness of past south-west Monsoon. The characteristics of the Monsoon have been similar throughout and in accordance with forecast."

The rains of the last two days in Bengal have poured nectar over the land as the oriental phrase goes.

COMPLAINTS have reached the *Civil and Military Gazette* from the Kangra Valley "of hardships in the imposition of the License Tax. It is said that many men such as slate-excavators are taxed, though their income is much under Rs. 100 per annum. It is also reported, on authority that seems to be undoubted, that payment of the tax will not be received in Currency Notes, Rupees being required." The freaks of some of these local officers are sometimes incomprehensible. They forget how much do their caprices compromise the Government they serve.

WE ARE glad to observe that some of the wealthy zemindars and merchants of East Bengal have come forward to sell rice at less than the market price for the relief of the sufferers from the present scarcity.

THERE WERE 299 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 26th October, of which 125 were from fever, 36 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 7 from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 35 from tetanus, 11 from phthisis and asthma, and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born and 7 persons died from old age. The mortality amongst non-Asiatics and mixed races was 16.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1877-78. 2. Tenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for 1877. 3. The Silver Question examined by an Indian Official. 4. The Hindu System of Marriage in Bengali, in two parts, by Bhoobunessur Mitter. 5. Chatura—a tale in Bengali, by the author of Goopta Lipi. 6. Toulmin and Co's. last Market Report.

THE Begum of Bhupal has most loyally offered her army to Government and the whole Bhupal Battalion has volunteered for service anywhere.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 25th October.—Messrs. Mathew Buchanan and Co., Glasgow, have stopped payment. Liabilities £1,250,000.

28th.—The *Times* publishes a telegram stating it is expected that, if the English occupy the south of Afghanistan, the Russians will occupy the northern portion of Afghanistan. In consequence of the complications now arising in the East, negotiations have been opened to effect an understanding between England, France, and Austria. An Afghanistan-Russian dictionary has been distributed to the Russian army.

29th.—Nothing yet is known of the result of Saturday's cabinet council. Russia has disclaimed any connivance on her part at the insurrectionary movement in Macedonia. A semi-official Abendpost states that the object of the rising is to extend Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea.

29th.—A new Egyptian loan of 8½ millions sterling has been authorised. Quantities of war material are being shipped at Woolwich for India.

Madrid 30th October.—An attempt has been made by Internationalists in Madrid to assassinate the King of Spain, who luckily escaped unhurt. The would-be assassin has been arrested.

30th.—The relations at present existing between England and Russia are causing much disquiet, owing to the proceedings of the Russians in Roumelia and the hostile tone of the Russian Press. A further Cabinet Council is summoned to in London to-day. The *Times* says that it is time to remind Russia of her treaty engagements which Austria, France and Germany are all equally interested in seeing fulfilled, and adds that it is necessary in the present crisis that Englishmen should sink all party differences, and support Government. A Liberal candidate has been elected member for Petersburgh by a large majority, in the room of Mr. Whalley, deceased. A Russian expeditionary force has been despatched to Merv.

31st.—It was resolved at yesterday's Cabinet Council to send an ultimatum to the Amir. The Press generally approve the resolution to give the Amir a last chance, but fear it will be in vain. The *Standard* in a leading article announces that it was resolved at yesterday's Cabinet Council to require from all concerned the strict and literal observation of the Berlin Treaty. Advices have been received that 60,000 Russian troops have entered Roumelia from Bulgaria.

1st November.—Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Rhyl yesterday, declined to give the Government his confidence in the Afghan question, and complained strongly of the absence of authentic information. The occupation of Quetta, he said, justified the displeasure of the Amir, and that Russia, in his opinion, was the greater offender, because she had violated her engagements by sending an Embassy to Cabul, Saddling India with the expenses of her defence against imaginary dangers, he said, will be a monstrous injustice.

2nd.—A great fire broke out yesterday in Maynooth College, one wing has been destroyed. A new Egyptian Government loan 8½ millions has been contracted with the Rothschilds. The transport *Malabar* left Portsmouth yesterday for Bombay.

St. Petersburg 1st November.—A portion of the Russian Press protest against any direct assistance being given to the Amir, and advocate benevolent Russian neutrality. The *Golos* advises the Government to prevent war between England and Amir. The Russian army in Armenia has been reduced to a peace footing.

Constantinople 25th October.—The relations between Russia and Turkey are assuming a threatening aspect. The Porte has rejected the Russian draft of treaty of peace. Dodonkoff has been transferred to Sophia as Russian administrator of Bulgaria. Lieutenant-General Stowepin has been appointed Governor General of Eastern Roumelia. The Persian Minister here has denied to Sir A. Layard that any *entente* between Russia and Persia exists. Negotiations have been opened between Servia and Greece for an offensive and defensive alliance.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening at 7 P. M.

Subject : Various miscellaneous phenomena of Volta-Electric and Magneto-Electric Induction.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the *9th Inst.* next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Flourine.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1878.

DOUBLE GOVERNMENT.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* diplomatic relations with the Amir of Kabul are not to be suspended. That journal has received a report from Simla to the effect that under orders from the Home Government, a final letter will be written to the Amir before war is formally declared, explaining the dangers he is incurring by declining to hear our demands. This news is confirmed by telegrams from England. Our contemporary is naturally indignant at the turn things have taken. He says : "But one word can be applied, by intelligent critics, to the policy thus sketched out, and that word is "imbecility." The course of action now decreed has been ordered by the men without the information,—the members of the Cabinet at home,—and has been forced, if the present melancholy report may be trusted, upon the Government of India whose policy, if it were left alone, would be wholly unlike that now prescribed. It is but too easy to understand how this absurd order has originated. It has originated in the miserable timidity of some members of the Government at home—the short-sighted, dull-witted timidity that is appealed by the idea of bold action in the present, and blind to the risks of progressive evil in the future. The first impulses of the Cabinet, as of the country, were those of common sense and British spirit. The Viceroy of India was told to carry out the principles of action on which he had entered, and we know what those principles were. He was left to his own initiative, and we know where that initiative was leading him. Then came the pestilent carping of the unpatriotic press, then came doubts, apparently, among the members of the Government, then Cabinet meetings, and finally this insanely stupid order, telling us to ask the Amir, after he has insulted us, whether he is in joke or in earnest. Its stupidity does not mainly depend upon that which makes it obviously, at the first glance, so stupid. The mischief it will do is not merely that the Amir will be encouraged to believe more and more in his infatuated creed about the relative strength and trustworthiness of English and Russians. The real mischief is that it will give the Russians time to make all kinds of arrangements in the north of Affghanistan, which, when the inevitable advance is at length ordered, will greatly aggravate the difficulties of the task that will lie before us. It seems as if the British Government did not yet know that our enemy in this quarrel is really Russia."

The writer has certainly just cause for indignation. No one, who has the good name of the British Government at heart, can but regret the vacillating policy of the British Cabinet. It was the same vacillation, which brought on the great Affghan disaster in the past. We are no advocates of war. We do not think that our Government has had a just *causus belli* against Affghanisthan. But the Government had proceeded too far, and to recede now cannot but be regarded by all Asia, aye by the whole civilized world, as arrant "imbecility." As the London *Spectator* says, the Amir of Kabul has given a slap on the face of England the sound of which is reverberating in the bazars of Asia and in the courts of Europe. Will Christian meekness sustain the honor of England at such a juncture? The Affghan is proud and haughty, and his belief in British valour and friendship has been evidently much shaken by England's attitude in the Russo-Turkish War. Russia has also been active in undermining English influence in the Court of the Amir. When things are taking such a turn there was but one course of action before the British Government—*viz.* VIGOUR. It would have been wiser if our Government had not in the first instance assumed an aggressive attitude towards Affghanistan. The despatch of the Mission without waiting for an answer from the Amir to the Viceroy's first letter was a great mistake, but the blunder having been committed there was no other course open to our Government than vigorous action. The Government of India, it would appear, was prepared for an armed intervention, but now comes the news that another diplomatic communication is to be addressed to the Amir, and that there shall be no declaration of war till a reply was received from His Highness. On the other hand the Press Commissioner informs the press : "The Amir's reply to the Viceroy's letter brought ten days ago was discourteous and altogether unsatisfactory, making no excuses for indignity offered by repulse of Mission and generally indicating a disposition quite adverse to pacific solution. Nevertheless it has been decided to give the Amir a final opportunity of avoiding hostilities by sending to him an ultimatum stating terms and demanding reply within a period which is very short but amply sufficient for the purpose."

This does look like "imbecility." But perhaps we are misjudging the Cabinet. We do not know for certain what are the actual contents of the letters, which our messenger has brought from the Amir, nor the character of the ultimatum which the Cabinet has ordered. The Government has not chosen to publish the wording of either. Possibly the Amir's letters are more friendly than we have been led to believe. Possibly the ultimatum proposed by the Cabinet is more satisfactory than we

have the means of knowing. Be that as it may, one thing is plain. We see the disadvantage of Double Government in the administration of the Eastern affairs of England. We have here a representative of the Crown, who is looked upon as the fountain of British authority in Asia, but who when a crisis arrives seems to be a mere puppet in the hands of the British Cabinet. In saying this we do not mean that the Queen's Viceroy in India should be independent of Her Majesty's Government, but the Double Government is not consistent with the theory of the supremacy of the Viceroy. It is right that the Cabinet should control such momentous questions as the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace. In the proposed Affghan War Her Majesty's Government should certainly have a voice potential, for if it be undertaken, it will be undertaken for the sake of England's European policy, of the issues of which the Ministry and not the Viceroy in India is the best judge. But the question arises, whether the Mission had been deputed and the military preparations made under orders of the Home Government or on the sole responsibility of the Government of India. The position of the Viceroy ought to be properly defined. If he is to be merely the executant of the orders of Her Majesty's Government, he as well as the public ought to be told so. Now, in that case it is a fair question to consider whether it is necessary to burden the finances of India with a costly pageant like the Viceroy. India has now been brought so near to England by steam and electricity that the Home Government cannot but exercise a direct and immediate influence upon the deliberations and actions of the Government of India. We see symptoms of this influence in many things. Lord Salisbury wanted to repeal the cotton duties to propitiate Manchester, Lord Northbrook would not agree, there was a coldness between them, and Lord Northbrook resigned in disgust. Lord Lytton wanted to chastise the Amir, when the Pelly Conference collapsed, Her Majesty's Government then took no action, and His Lordship now finds himself in a hole. If the principle of ministerial responsibility is to be enforced, the Viceroy must act under the orders of the Home Government, but where is then the necessity of maintaining a representative of the Crown in India at such an enormous expense?

As the immediate result of the action ordered by Her Majesty's Government the Viceroy's visit to Lahore, the *Pioneer* stated, would be abandoned. Our contemporary wrote: "This change in itself is of no great moment. The Viceroy's presence at Lahore, had the invasion at once begun, would not have contributed much to the vigorous prosecution of the war. It would have looked well, but that would have been all. If it would have given His Excellency any greater facilities than he would enjoy at Simla or Calcutta, for interfering in military details that ought to be left to military commanders, the Lahore arrangement would have been an evil rather than a benefit." This rumour has been since contradicted. We are sorry for the resolution arrived at, we mean the segregation of the Viceroy from his Council and Calcutta. We are of opinion that Simla has been the source of much mischief. The precipitate action taken by the Viceroy in despatching the Mission and moving the troops without full preparations, and the now happily countermanded attack upon Ali Musjid, were all, we are afraid, due to Simla counsels. As in 1828 so in 1878 the absence of the Governor-General from Calcutta has been a fruitful cause of mischief. The Historian of the War in Affghansthan writes: "Lord Auckland was possessed of a clear judgment, and his integrity of purpose is undoubted; but he wanted decision of character, he too often mistrusted his own opinions, and yielded his assent to those of irresponsible advisers less single-minded and sagacious than himself. There was no want of capacity in Lord Auckland's camp. The men by whom he was surrounded were among the ablest and most accomplished in the country; but it was for the most part a dangerous kind of cleverness that they possessed; there was too much presumption in it. These secretaries, especially the two younger ones, were too ardent and impulsive—they were of too bold and ambitious a nature to be regarded as anything better than perilous and delusive guides. But Lord Auckland entrusted himself to their guidance. Perhaps, he scarcely knew to what extent he was swayed by their counsels; but it is my deliberate conviction, that if he had not quitted Calcutta, or if he had been surrounded by older and more experienced advisers, he would have followed a line of policy more in accordance with his own feelings and opinions, and less destructive to the interests of the empire." Similarly Lord Lytton has been in the hands of his Simla counsellors. These men, away from the influence of public opinion, dream dreams of ascendance, which melt away the moment the sun of stern reality rises on the horizon. We have yet to know who have been the principal advisers of Lord Lytton in making haste, which has proved no god speed. But it is clear that His Lordship has been a victim of Double Government in England and in India, and of divided counsels at Simla.

Since the above was in type we have read the following telegrams received by the *Pioneer* from its London correspondent:

London 31st October.—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, it was resolved that a fresh mission should be sent to Cabul, so as to give time for events to develope in Turkey. Russian's infraction of the Berlin treaty threatens momentous steps. The Anglo-Austro-Turkish alliance is assured.

Simla 31st October.—No letter has yet been written to the Ameer by the Indian Government. Such procedure was recommended from Home, but protested against by the Viceroy. A Cabinet Council was held in London yesterday, to decide the point. Instructions expected to-day. The Viceroy's Lahore trip postponed till the end of November, and probably will be abandoned.

Simla 31st October.—The reply of the Home Cabinet has been received. It says that Shere Ali's refusal to receive a mission and his letter to the Viceroy are most unsatisfactory. An ultimatum is to be despatched immediately demanding a full acquiescene in all our conditions, failing which our troops will march into the Ameer's territories. Meanwhile military preparations are to be pushed on with increased vigour.

The London telegram explains the secret of the Fabian policy of Lord Beaconsfield. His Lordship it would seem is not prepared for a war with Russia in both Europe and Asia. So he wishes to wait and watch. After all he seems to be willing to follow the policy of "masterly inactivity" advocated by Lord Lawrence.

THE PILLARS OF THE STATE.

WHO are the pillars of the State in India? The *Home News* has been publishing a series of memoirs of the great statesmen, soldiers, proconsuls and administrators, who distinguished themselves by their career in India, and these the writer calls the "Pillars of the State." They were undoubtedly in their days "Pillars of the State." But they have no continuity—they work and pass away. The pillars are permanent props to the edifice of the State, and in that sense the great men, who come in for eulogy in the columns of the *Home News*, cannot justly be designated "Pillars of the State." They have certainly helped in building the vast fabric of the Indian empire, and so long as they laboured here they contributed to its maintenance. But on their departure and death they have ceased to influence the course of events in India. The real Pillars of the State in our humble opinion are the great Native potentates, who encircle the Paramount Power. They are buffers between the British Government and independent or feudatory India. At a time of crisis they serve as the most efficient Pillars of the State. In the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny they lent the most valuable aid to our Government. Who was it that broke the neck of the revolt at Delhi? Certainly the British troops and officers shewed great valour and vigour, but if the Sikh chiefs had not lent their men, placed their resources at the disposal of our Government, and withstood overtures from the mutineers, would Delhi have fallen so soon as it did? Would Rajpootana have remained staunch, if the Rajput chiefs had wavered in their friendship for the British Government? Would not Central India have been in a blaze if the Scindia and the Holkar and the petty chiefs of that part of the country had not submitted to the fiery ordeal for the sake of the British Government and extinguished the fire as it kindled? What would have been the fate of Southern India if the Nizam, led by Sir Salar Jung, had not with his strong hand stemmed the tide of Rohilla fury, violence, and disaffection? Never was the strength of these Pillars of the State more severely tested than during the Sepoy Mutiny, and they all stood the test without the slightest crack. And why should they crack when they were sound to the core? To tell the truth the Native Princes had more or less grievances of their own—the aggressive policy of our Government had despoiled them of much that was valuable to them. Their territories had been annexed, their dignity lowered, their powers curtailed, and their treasures taken. They had been reduced to a dead level. In 1857 the British Government was trembling in the balance, and if they had then combined, and supported the sepoys, no one could say what would have been the immediate issue. To the country at large the supremacy of the native princes would have been a calamity, but if our Government should have temporarily suffered, it would have doubtless triumphed at the end, for the resources of England are great. But the defection of the Native Princes, it could not be denied, would have been a source of great trouble to our Government. The Native Princes were, however, made of a noble stuff. They were faithful to the British Crown, and at the hour of danger they clung to it with a fidelity unparalelled in the history of foreign domination in Europe or in Asia. The day the British nation will forget this fidelity, it will deserve to lose India. Twenty years have passed away since the memorable events of the Sepoy Campaign of '57, and what is the feeling of the Native Princes now towards our Government? The same as before. There was a talk of a war between England and Russia, and Indian troops were despatched to Malta. The leading Native Princes, the moment they heard this news, vied with each other in their enthusiasm for the British cause, and volunteered their troops for the service of imperial England. Happily the war was averted by diplomacy, but the feeling evinced by the native potentates of India could not but be in the highest degree gratifying to the English nation and to Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. Similiarly, the Sikh chiefs, the Begum of Bhopal, and a few other potentates and border chiefs have come forward with assurances of sympathy and support and offers of active service, with men, money and provisions to our Government in view of the coming war with Affghahsthan. Could any thing be more gratifying than this? Does not this demonstration of feeling indicate that should a war break out with Affghansthan our Government has nothing to fear at home? The "Pillars of the State" will support the fabric of the empire, come what may!

In the face of these facts we as loyal subjects of England feel mortified and ashamed at the tone assumed by the leading public organ of the English nation towards the Native Princes. The jealousy and ill-conceived hate which that journal breathes towards them are not only most undignified but most mischievous. What could be more disheartening than language such as this in the columns of the *Times*? Says the Thunderer:

"Directly and indirectly the Nazim's and Scindiah's soldiers are so much dead weight added to Indian burdens. India, it cannot be too often repeated, is a poor country. Individuals are rich; but their riches are simply the riches of the whole peninsula concentrated in a few hands. The expenditure of this so called private wealth on superfluous soldiers and artillery is an absolute loss and impoverishment to the land. The mere wastefulness of armies in States guaranteed by the power of Great Britain against assault both from without and from within is not a ground on which the discretion of the Nizam's or the Mahratta Government's could, perhaps, be questioned, though it may obviate any sentimental objection to interference with the growth of such a feeling of national unity as the possession of a national army encourages. The reason, however, why England is entitled to require to be taken into council when military changes are introduced by a native Government, cannot be set forth too clearly and frankly. Sir Dinker Rao and Sir Salar Jung know and acknowledge that the military guardianship of India is the duty and the right of England. Their military energy need not be abruptly checked, but they should be invited themselves to suggest how it can be made to combine with,

and play its proper part in the general scheme of Indian defences. Scindiah is showing himself receptive of the fruitful idea by which Prussia fitted herself to renew her military vitality from the midst of political death. Good rather than harm both to England and to himself might result from the change, if he would also in some shape or other incorporate his local soldiers in the Imperial Army of India which Great Britain leads. The final choice of the feudatory States must be between no army and one which should be a wing of the confederate Indian forces. Officered jointly by natives and by Englishmen, and manœuvred on proper occasions as a part of an Imperial army, native forces might, perhaps, be made a new source of internal strength to India. At present they are a motive and a nucleus for disturbing conjectures and delusions, which injure none more than the princes and populations whose resources are squandered upon them."

Could any thing be more unjust, more undeserved, and more wantonly insulting than this language of the *Times*? Are the armies of the Indian Princes a dead-weight added to the Indian burdens? Did not these armies save the Indian empire in the crisis of '57? Are not these armies placed at the service of the Paramount Power whenever there is an emergency? If these armies had not been in existence, how could the native potentates have checked the infuriated soldiery, who, twenty years ago, had aimed a deadly blow at British supremacy in the East? If the military guardianship is the duty and right of England, is it not also the duty and right of the hereditary chiefs of India, who have acknowledged England's supremacy in this country, to assist her in maintaining that guardianship? As the Ramayana says, even the little squirrels did their part in furtherance of Rama's campaign against Ravana. So in times of danger the so-called useless armies of the Native States may do yeoman's service to the British empire. An opportunity is at hand. The troops from the Native States against the Affghans will bring not only material strength to our army but great moral power to our Government. Affghanstan, Russia, Asia, nay the whole civilized world, will see that India, British and Native, is one, and what could be a greater proof of British ascendancy in the East than such a grand union between the British Government and its feudatories in India.

MR. FAWCETT ON THE COST OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

ABOUT two months ago we drew attention to the question of liability for the payment of the cost of the Affghan War. We endeavoured to shew that in law and equity the cost ought to be borne by England. It affords us no small satisfaction to see that Mr. Fawcett, the sightless champion of India, has come forward to discuss the question with his usual ability and zeal. He has addressed a letter to the London *Daily News*, which we regret we cannot give *in extenso* for want of space. He quotes Lord Lawrence to shew what is likely to be the cost of another Affghan War. Lord Lawrence says: "The former war in Affghanistan is calculated to have cost us thirteen millions sterling, and though the number of troops employed was considerable, the proportion of English soldiers was always deemed insufficient. Bearing in mind the disasters of that war, we may certainly consider that the force allotted for another expedition, especially the European portion of it, would largely exceed that engaged in the first war. The late Lord Sandhurst calculated that fully 30,000 soldiers would be necessary. I do not pretend to estimate the amount of the force that would be required; it must, however, be very large; and having once embarked on such an expedition, no one could say when the force would return. The cost would, therefore, inevitably prove enormous." If it is decided that this enormous cost is to be borne by India, such is her financial condition at the present time that, again using Lord Lawrence's words, "a fatal blow would in all probability be given to the already over-burdened finances of India." The correctness of this opinion, Mr. Fawcett justly remarks, will scarcely be called in question by those who have devoted any attention to Indian finance. He thus describes the financial position of India: "Stationary revenue; a steadily increasing expenditure; perpetual deficits which have to be made good by constant borrowing; all available sources of fresh taxation so completely exhausted, that in order during the present year to obtain an additional revenue of 1,500,000*l.*, it has been deemed necessary to levy a license tax of *5d.* in the pound on incomes of only 4*s.* a week and to impose on the famine-stricken people of Bombay and Madras an increase of 40 per cent in the salt duty. These extra burdens, moreover, have been levied from the people of India in the face of the most emphatic declaration from two successive Governors-General, that to impose additional taxation in that country will "produce the most serious discontent," and is a "political danger, the magnitude of which can scarcely be exaggerated." In the face of such facts as these it can scarcely be necessary to say a single word to show how different are the effects which war expenditure may produce in England and in India. In England if it were necessary to raise 50 or 100 millions, the additional taxation which would be required to pay the interest on the money which was borrowed could be obtained by adding a single 1*d.* to the income-tax and by increasing to a scarcely perceptible amount the duty on tea, spirits, or some other article of general consumption. But where is the financier who can show how two or three millions of additional revenue can be obtained in India without imposing on the people burdens which would be regarded by them as intolerable? The people of that country are so indescribably poor, compared with the people of England that the only article of general consumption, which can be taxed is salt, which has already been taxed to the uttermost, the present Indian salt duty being one of the heaviest imposts ever imposed on a first necessary of life; and when the income tax is referred to as a means of obtaining additional revenue it should be remembered that, independently of all the abuses connected with the levying of such a tax in India, so striking is the contrast between the wealth of England and the poverty of India that whereas an income tax of 6d in the pound would yield 12,000,000*l* in England, it would scarcely produce 1,200,000*l*. in India." No one can gainsay these facts. The people of India are already alarmed. Owing to frequent providential visitations and high prices they can hardly make the two ends meet, and if they are burdened with the cost of the Affghan War, how will they bear it? It is the last straw, which breaks the camel's back. Mr. Fawcett remarks: "Conclusive reasons can, I think, be adduced in support of the opinion that if we are involved in a war with Affghanistan, the cost of that war should be borne by England, and not by India, and that, at any rate, the consent of Parliament ought to be obtained before the members of the Council of the Secretary of State, who possess absolute control over the expenditure of Indian revenues, consent to allow those revenues to be devoted to defray the expenses connected with the military expedition to Affghanistan. By the 55th section of the Government of India Act, 1858, it is provided:—

"Except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by Her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues."

No one can deny that Afghanistan is "beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions." All doubt, however, as to the intention of this particular section is removed by a reference to the discussions which took place when the Bill was passing through Parliament. This provision of the Act was introduced by the late Lord Derby, who as Prime Minister had charge of the Bill. Nothing can be more explicit than the following declaration, which he made in the House of Lords on the 19th July 1858 (*vide* "Hansard," vol. 217);

"The effect of the clause would be that Indian troops, except for the purpose of preventing anticipated invasion, or of repelling actual invasion, should not quit their own territory; or, if they did, the expense should be defrayed out of the revenues of this country, and not out of the revenues of India.

Not one of those, I think, who are foremost in demanding that prompt and complete reparation should be exacted for the affront which has been offered to us by the Ameer can maintain that any military expedition which may be sent to Afghanistan for this purpose will be employed either in "preventing anticipated invasion or in "repelling actual invasion.

Say what the advocates of the Affghan war may it cannot be denied that its object is to arrest the progress of Russia in Central Asia that as in the late Turko-Russian war so in this, it is "British interests," which have prompted the British Cabinet to project this trial of strength. To all intents and purposes the issues between England and Russia are shifted from Europe to Asia. If the Amir was the only factor in the case, the British Lion would not certainly have bothered his head about it, for with all his boastings Shere Ali would not have dared attack British India. Such being the case, is it meet, is it right, is it equitable to burden the finances of India with the cost of this war? It is said that the Cabinet has resolved that India shall be called upon to bear only a portion of the cost. But why any portion at all? The arguments, which Mr. Fawcett has adduced, hold equally good, whether the question be that India should pay part or whole of the cost.

BURMA.

THE new King of Burma has issued a proclamation on the assumption of sovereignty. It is an unique document, a translation of which we give below:

"The Lord of Earth and Water—the Master of Elephant King called Saddan; The Lord of many White Elephants; The master of the Chakra weapon; The Lord institutor of the 5th Assembly of Rahans; The Lord of present existence (*i. e*, life); The Royal Father, the great just King whose royal glory is exceedingly great, having been weary of existence in the world inhabited by men has ascended to the seat of the Nats. I have assumed charge of the golden Umbrella golden throne and the kingdom (or country) which were the appurtenances of my royal father. Let all the Princes, Ministers and Nobles, Governors and Military Chiefs, Tsawbwahs, Myozas, distant Governors and Tsitkais, Tsoyais. Tsookines, Thoo-Htais (*i.e.*) 1st class rich men.) Thoo Gwais, (2nd class rich men). Thoegyees of towns and villages, External Goungs and External Dines, Ah-woons, Controllers of jails, Steersmen of the royal boats be given the usual oath in my royal country.

"Let the necessary arrangements be made through the royal executive department for guarding the four sides of the royal enclosure round the palace, the 12 gates of the royal city which is the surrounding of royalty and the 57 gates of the great city.

"Let not the inhabitants, poor persons and traders who are royal subjects in the golden royal city and the royal kingdom be frightened. They shall trade and go about as usual, and in a quiet and submissive manner enjoy peace.

"Let this be communicated to Tsaw-Gwas, Myozas and Governors of distant places in a perfect manner, Let it also be announced by sound of gong inside and outside the royal golden city, in the divisions and quarters in a perfect manner. The Lord of Earth and Water; The master of the Elephant King called Saddar. The Lord of many White Elephants; The master of the Chakra weapon. The Lord institutor of the 5th Assembly of Rahans. The Lord of present existence; The Royal Father; The great just King and Lord whose royal glory is exceedingly great, having become ill, the Royal Nobles and Physicians, after consulting together, presented various medicines, altering those which did not suit for those which were likely to suit, but none took effect, and being unable to rise or become free from the royal illness and being tired of world inhabited by human beings, he ascended to the seat of Nats in the year 1240, in the month of Thading yoot in the 6th day of the waxing at 6 moongs after 2'O clock day time; and as I shall have the funeral rites performed in accordance with the custom of the ancient Sakya Mandat Kings with great ceremony, let all necessary arrangements be made in a proper manner.

Let the King, Queen, Princes, Minister and Nobles, ladies and wives wear white clothing for seven days commencing from the 7th waxing from the 7th waxing of Thading yoot of the year 1240. In regard to performing the funeral rites of the Lord of Earth and Water; The master of the Elephant King called Saddan; The Lord of many White Elephants; The master of the Chakra weapon; The Lord institutor of the 5th Assembly of Rahans; The Lord of present existence; The Royal Father; The great just King whose royal glory is exceedingly great, in accordance with the custom of the ancient Sahya Mandat Kings with great ceremony—because my royal father, the great just king performed the ceremonies of Raja-bithaka and Mokha-bithaik, which are ceremonies ordinary kings generally do not accomplish, because he caused the Thengadiparikan to be completed by causing the 84,000 truths of the law which are Pawazana, to be inscribed in a manner superior to the three kinds of inscriptions written with the golden style in order that the superior religion may last throughout the period of 5,000 years; by having them engraved on slabs of marble, because he thus convened the 5th Assembly, and in an excessive degree reverenced and exalted the superior religion, because he observed unremittingly the excellent law of Anawepathana-bawana which ordinary kings find it difficult to practice, and because he exceeded the observances of Sakya Mandat kings, when religion shone, and being possessor of royal parami, and entitled to receive permanently the homage of all persons, I shall inter the body in a pyathat palace made with bricks in front of the royal golden palace on the north side at the Hloot, in order that it may be a permanent object of devotion to the King, Queen, Nobles and all the people of the country. Let the pyathat building in which the body shall be placed and the funeral rites thus performed be completed expeditiously and in a proper manner.

"Edict promulgated by Nai Myo, Tseethoo Kyaw Goung, Nakhan, on the 7th waxing of Thadingyoot in the year 1240."

The new King is said to be an accomplished person and to entertain liberal sentiments regarding the administration of public affairs. His

Majesty is young but has not made his way to the throne without difficulty. It is said that he owes his ascension to his mother, who is a strong-minded and energetic lady. Under the guidance of his mother he has made an enlightened and important move by sharing his powers with his ministry. He is well-disposed towards our Government, and has given a proof of his friendship and good will by doing away with the old shoe regulation. On ascending the throne His Majesty permitted our Agent in the Court of Ava to approach him wih his shoes on. His Majesty has given assurances to his subjects that their welfare shall be the first object of his heart.

The relations of our Government with Burma date from 1757. In that year a treaty was made between the chief of the English Factory at Negrais and the British Government, but no copy of it is now in existence. The first direct political intercourse between the British and Burmese Governments appears to have been when Captain Michael Symes was deputed by the Governor General as Envoy to the Court of Ava in 1795, for the purpose of strengthening the political and commercial relations of our Government with the Court of Ava, and of preventing the French from gaining a footing in Burma. In the year 1809 Captain Canning was for the second time deputed to Rangoon as Agent to the Governor General. The object appears to have been to enter into explanations regarding the blockade of the Isle of France, which interfered with the trade of Rangoon to that Island. Captain Canning proceeded to the capital, and was well received. Having accomplished the object in view, Captain Canning returned to Bengal. In 1811 the Arakanese rebelled, and the Burmese committed outrages on British subjects from a belief that these had instigated the rebels. The Burmese Officers in Arakan more than once made demands for the surrender of Arakanese refugees, and even made pretensions to the sovereignty of Bengal, as far as the city of Moorshedabad, as territory pertaining to the Kingdom of Arakan. In 1819 they interfered in Assam, and in 1824 they invaded Cachar. The repeated aggressions of the Burmese led our Government to declare war against them in March 1824. On the 11th May of that year a force under Sir Archibald Campbell took possession of Rangoon, and after two campaigns peace was concluded at Yandaboo, about 40 miles distant from the capital, on the 24th February 1826. Under the treaty concluded after this war, Arakan and the Tenasserim Provinces were ceded to the British; each Government might place a Resident at the Court of the other; and a Commercial Treaty was afterwards to be negociated. In 1838 Colonel Benson was deputed to the Court of Burma to re-establish the friendly relations which had been interrupted. He reached the capital in October 1838. In consequence of the insulting conduct of the Burmese Court, the Resident left Amarapoora in 1839. From that time there was no direct official communication between the Governor General of India and the King of Burma for several years. In July 1851 Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, forwarded to the Supreme Government a petition from the Master of a British ship, complaining of gross oppression which he had suffered from the Governor of Rangoon. In November of that year Commodore Lambert was deputed to Rangoon with a letter addressed to the King, in order to obtain redress. But all reparation for the injuries done to British subjects was refused. The Governor General therefore sent a force to Rangoon, under the command of Major-General Godwin. Rangoon fell to the combined Naval and Military Force on the 14th April 1852. In the latter end of the year 1854 the Burmese Government deputed two Envoys of high rank, and some subordinate officers, to convey a complimentary letter and presents from the King to the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie. They were received in Calcutta with distinction, and returned to Burma at the beginning of the year 1855. The Government of India sent a return Embassy to the Burmese Court in the rainy season of 1855. The Envoy, Major Phayre, was received by the King and Court in the most friendly manner. The King, however, manifested an insuperable aversion to signing any Treaty giving up the Province of Pegu, which was afterwards yielded. Since this Treaty the intercourse of our Government with the Burmese Court has been friendly.

Such is the history of our relations with the Court of Ava. The population of the territories now subject to the King of Burmah, including the tributary Shan States, probably does not exceed three and a half millions of souls. The area of the whole country is about 192,000 square miles. The Burmese Government derives its income principally from monopolies of merchandise, and takes as little as possible in the shape of direct taxation. The revenue of the country, collected in silver, probably is about £800,000 a year. In the shape of produce and labor it is possible that one-fourth of that sum may be added.

The kingdom of Burma has semi-political relations with France. The late King sent ambassadors to France more than once, but the French Government does not seem to take much interest in this distant Eastern province. His Majesty was jealous of our Government, and had a somewhat inflated notion of his own power and resources. But as the new King seems to be sensible and moderate, we hope the relations between the two States will continue friendly. The progress in British Burma will we hope stimulate His Majesty to promote improvement in the internal administration of his country.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

WE ARE glad to observe that Sir Ashley Eden has directed his attention to the amendment of the law relating to religious and charitable endowments. The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains an elaborate and exhaustive Resolution on the subject. The abuses, which have crept into the management of religious and charitable endowments, loudly call for correction. As His Honor says, "the necessity of amending the law regulating the administration of native religious and charitable endowments has been frequently of late years pressed upon the consideration of this Government and the Government of Madras, and has been fully admitted by the Government of India." The Lieutenant Governor has reviewed the history of the question at length, and decided to refer it "for the consideration of the British Indian Association, the Mahomedan Literary Society, and the National Mahomedan Association, and of such other native associations and individuals as Commissioners and District Officers may think it desirable to consult." The object of the Lieutenant Governor in publishing the Resolution is to elicit an expression of native public opinion on the subject. We hope, however, action will be taken without further delay, for much precious time has been already lost in the matter.

The complications in the management of religious endowments have arisen from the withdrawal of Government supervision. In the early part of British administration in this country the Government recognized its obligation to see to the due fulfilment of trusts created by endowments. Thus the preamble to Regulation XIX of 1810 says: "Whereas considerable endowments have been granted in land by the preceding Governments of this country and by individuals for the support of mosques, Hindoo temples, colleges, and for other pious and beneficial purposes; and whereas there are grounds to suppose that the produce of such lands is in many instances appropriated contrary to the intentions of the donors to the personal use of the individuals in immediate charge and possession of such endowments; and whereas it is an important duty of every Government to provide that all such endowments should be applied according to the real intent and will of the grantor . . . . the following rules have been enacted . . . ." The Regulation then went on to provide that the general superintendence of all lands granted for the foregoing purposes should be vested in the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners in the several districts subject to the control of those Boards respectively. It was declared to be their duty to take care that all endowments of the kind described should be duly appropriated to the purpose for which they were destined, and to prevent any such lands from being converted to private uses or misappropriated. Although the law was not explicit on all points, the Government control over the administration of the endowments had a good effect. But the policy of the Government changed from 1840. The Court of Directors was attacked by Exeter Hall for their so-called connection with idolatry, and the Leaden-hall street rulers of India issued a fiat that the Government officers should have no hand in the management of Indian religious endowments. But the law was not altered till 1863. Act XX of 1863 set forth that it was "expedient to relieve the Board of Revenue and the local agents from the duties imposed on them by Regulation XIX of 1810, so far as those duties embraced the superintendence of land granted for the support of mosques or Hindu temples, and for other religious uses; the appropriation of endowments made for the maintenance of such religious establishments; the repair and preservation of buildings connected therewith, and the appointment of trustees or managers thereof; or involved any connection with the management of such religious establishments." In so far as regards the procedure to be followed after the endowments were made over by the Government, Act XX of 1863 proved from the very outset to be practically inoperative. Its defects were thus described by the late Governor of Madras:—

(i.)—Want of effectual legal provision for compelling trustees to perform their duty. The "person interested," deterred partly by the expense and delay of litigation, partly by want of sufficient interest, partly (as it would seem) by dislike to try religious questions in a Christian court, probably also in part by ignorance and misapprehension, never appears, and committees and trustees appropriate the funds absolutely at their own pleasure.

(ii.)—The powers and duties of committees are insufficiently defined. The Act describes them vaguely as those which formerly belonged to the Board of Revenue.

(iii.)—No effectual provision for supplying vacancies. As regards committees, these are to be supplied by election, and in default by the civil court. But no election ever takes place, and no notice of a vacancy is ever given to the court.

(iv.)—Committees are unpaid and without any strong interest in the creditable performance of their duties.

(v.)—The Act makes over one large class of institutions to trustees uncontrolled by any supervising agency whatever.

To these might be added—

(vi.)—The committees had no power to raise out of the property belonging to the endowments the expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties, though they were liable to be sued for neglect of such duties.

The Commissioner of Orissa reported in 1867 that "in that province committees of management appeared to be apathetic and indifferent, and had taken no action whatever; and the result of the Act had been to leave the entire management of religious endowments, formerly supervised under Regulation XIX of 1810, in the hands of the hereditary or officiating priests and pundahs. The revenues of the endowments were squandered or appropriated to private uses, while the services of the temples and charitable distribution of food or alms had been entirely neglected and abused. Generally throughout Orissa the management of temples, muths, and other religious endowments was a scandal, and appeared likely to remain so until there was a stronger and more efficient system of management and supervision than that exercised by the local committees." In 1866 Sir Cecil Beadon's attention was drawn to the mismanagement of the endowments by a petition from Orissa. He appointed a Native Committee to report on the subject, which submitted a Bill in 1869. The question then came before Sir William Grey, who generally supported the Native Committee, but ordered a further enquiry. Sir Ashley Eden in reviewing the history of the question makes no mention of the action taken by Sir George Campbell. If we remember aright a bill was introduced by Sir George to authorize the appropriation of the endowed funds, not specifically devoted to religious purposes, to charitable and educational purposes. But owing to the

too general character of the Bill it] met with opposition, and was dropped. Sir Richard Temple resuscitated the Bill drafted by the Native Committee of Orissa. In reply to Sir Richard's representation the Government of India, on the 23rd March 1876, forwarded a copy of a correspondence with the Government of Madras regarding the amendment of Act XX of 1863. The Government of India is in favour of the amendment of the law by the appointment of a Central Board subject to ruler to be approved by the Governor General in Council.

Such is the history of the question of the amendment of the Religious Endowments Act. We believe there is a consensus of opinion that the law ought to be amended, and that the management of the endowments should be placed on an efficient footing. We can assure His Honor that in the proposed move he will receive the support of all right-thinking men. We shall consider the details of the question in a future issue.

THE ALLUVION BILL.

IT IS set forth in the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill that it is intended to form a chapter of the Indian Civil Code, and its object is to state, in a concise, accurate and accessible form, the law relating to the ownership of alluvial lands, islands and abandoned river-beds. In Madras, Bombay and Burma there is no statutory law on the subject: in Sindh there are only some executive rules which are held to have the force of law; in the rest of British India the law is contained partly in legal text-books, partly in the Bengal Regulation XI. of 1825, and the Bengal Act IV. of 1868, sections 2 and 4, but chiefly in the numerous decisions of the High Courts and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with which the former enactment is encrusted. Regulation XI. of 1825 provides rules for land gained from a river or the sea by gradual accession; for avulsion; for islands formed in navigable rivers and the sea; for islands formed in "small and shallow rivers, the beds of which with the jalkar [or] right of fishery may have been heretofore [*i. e.*, before 26th May, 1825] recognised as the property of individuals." But it does not provide for the case when an alluvial deposit takes place on a site of which, though it has been submerged, the ownership is ascertained. It declares that an island formed in a navigable river belongs to the adjoining proprietor or to the Crown, according as the channel between it and the adjacent land is fordable or unfordable. But it does not define "fordable;" nor state the time with reference to which the question of fordability or non-fordability is to be decided, nor show when an island in a tidal river or the sea can be said to be formed. It declares that an island formed in a navigable river shall, where the channel is fordable, be an accession to the land "of the person or persons whose estate or estates may be most contiguous to it." But this does not, apparently provide for cases where the island is partly on one side and partly on the other of the thread of the stream, nor for cases where there are several riparian owners, and the island cannot be said to be nearer to the property of one than to that of another. The Bill attempts to supply these defects as follows:—It declares, in accordance with the decision of the Judicial Committee in *Lopez* V. *Muddun Thakur*, that when land forms on a site of which a private person is proved to be the owner, such person is entitled to the land so formed. It declares that a channel is "fordable" when it does not exceed five feet in depth in the dry season and throughout the twenty-four hours; and when a channel which is not fordable when the island appears becomes fordable afterwards, it fixes the first appearance of the island as the date with reference to which the question of fordability or non-fordability is to be determined. The subsequent junction of the island to the main-land will thus not affect the right of the Crown. Lastly, it includes in the term "island" land arising in a river, submerged in the wet season and visible only in the dry, but excludes from that term land arising in a tidal river, or the sea, which is submerged by the flow of ordinary tides. As regards the rights of riparian owners to islands, the Bill applies the same rules to an island formed in the sea, a lake or a navigable river, when the channel between it and the adjacent land is fordable at any point and to an island formed in a river which is not navigable.

Such is the substance of this Bill. We cannot congratulate Mr. Stokes upon the phraseology adopted in it. In introducing it he remarked: "One of our ablest English judges (Mr. Justice Brett) had recently declared that it was not right for judges to profess not to know phrases in the English language which were well known in English society. But this doctrine was constantly disregarded in India. In the very last number of the Indian Law Reports he found the learned Chief Justice, who presided with such dignity over the High Court at Allahabad, asking the meaning of the expression "where a decree is appealed against," and calling it not only "obscure and doubtful," but "rather unfortunate and ambiguous." The sad necessity of precluding, if possible, such criticism would account for much in our Indian laws that would otherwise be rightly regarded as superfluous and childish." But has Mr. Stokes' language made his meaning clearer? For instance he defines an "island" to include land arising in a river or lake, submerged in the wet season and visible only in the dry season; but it excludes land arising in tidal rivers, tidal lakes or the sea, submerged by the flow of ordinary tides. Now, he leaves it to the local Government to define what "dry season" is, and this definition will vary according to the various understandings of the several local Governments. Again, he says, "thread of the stream" means the middle line of the main-stream during the dry season, or the middle line between what are the shores on each side when the water is at its average height, neither swollen by flood, nor shrunk by drought, or the middle line of the particular channel in which the island referred to arises. As in the above so in this clause the definition of "main stream" is left to the discretion of the local Governments. And as the "thread of the stream" is defined, we agree with our contemporary of the *Englishman* that it will defy the unsophisticated understandings of judicial and revenue officers not acquainted with the technicalities of the English law, or the English language, to form a clear conception of it. And lastly a channel is said to be "fordable" when it does not exceed five feet in depth in the dry season and throughout the twenty-four hours. But a stream fordable to-day may be unfordable two years hence, and how will the question of right be decided in such cases?

In Bengal the alluvion law had been before 1847 a fruitful subject of dispute and litigation. In a masterly note recorded by Sir Frederic Halliday dated the 16th September 1845, he thus described the unsatisfactory state of the then existing law. After describing the mischievous tendencies of the prior laws Sir Frederic remarked: "Therefore the alluvial resumptions never ceasing, always impending over the heads of the zemindars, are a perpetual blister, and serve more than any thing else to keep a constant feeling of difference and opposition between the Governors and the most influential portion of the governed; to estrange those whose hearty co-operation is of the utmost importance to our administration, and to confirm, if not actually increase, the existing demoralization of the people." With a view to put an end to these evils Sir Frederic Halliday suggested the following measures:—"The first step, therefore, to relieve the Government and the people from the endless discredit and annoyance of the present system, is to prosecute vigorously the Revenue Survey which has already been completed in several Districts, and to make no claims for revenue on alluvial formations, except in surveyed Districts, and upon the basis of the facts recorded in the survey. To do this would at once put a stop to an inconceivable amount of extortion and annoyance now, as the Board truly say, going on in every District "without prospect of termination or diminution, but the contrary." "The next step should be to enact, repealing all existing laws on the subject, that in surveyed Districts and *such Districts only* the Government may once in every ten years summarily investigate the loss and gain by diluvion in each District by Officers appointed for that purpose under the orders of the Board of Revenue, and on the basis of the recorded survey. That for all lands found to be lost on such occasions, there should be a proportionate abatement of revenue, and on all lands gained a proportionate assessment. That the survey should thus be recorded, and all changes of the intermediate decennial periods noted down; and that in the intervals there should be no inquiry and litigation, but the loss and gain left to balance itself, as in most cases it would do with tolerable accuracy." The decennial survey and settlement prescribed, fulfilled two important conditions. It enabled the Government to balance its loss and gain every ten years by both diluvion and alluvion, and to determine its right to island formations, which under Clause 3, Section 4, Regulation XI. of 1825 were at its disposal. "The new formations," as Sir Frederic Halliday observed, "are usually gradual and very little productive for a long time after their formation." The Government would not thus suffer material loss by the lapse of ten years, though properly speaking the zemindar, whose productive land might have been washed away, was subjected to great hardship by the denial to him of any means of asserting his claim to an abatement during the interval. On the other hand, the course of rivers in Bengal is notoriously capricious; and as the Government could consider at its disposal those islands only the channels of which between the new formation and the mainland were not fordable, and as it was not at all unusual that what was unfordable to-day might become fordable two years hence, and thus what might be the absolute property of Government this moment might eventually become one in which it would have only a limited interest, a constant flame of litigation was consequently kept up between the Government and the zemindar. The ten years' rule balanced the loss and gain to Government; and when the Legislature enacted it, it is clear that it was fully aware of the sacrifice which the Government would be called upon to make by the postponement of the assertion of its claim to every ten years. But the sacrifice was made with a view, as already observed, to remove the serious evils noticed by Sir Frederic Halliday. The present Bill says nothing about the decennial survey. We fear its abolition will again introduce the old elements of uncertainty, confusion, dispute and litigation.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED for publication the following Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the petition of Babu Gopikissen Gossain, which we noticed the other day:

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
Judicial Department,
Resolution,
Dated Darjeeling, the 23rd October, 1878.

READ a memorial dated September last, from Babu Gopee Krishna Gossain, Zemindar of Serampore, Hooghly, appealing against the illegal proceedings adopted in the first instance against his servants by Mr. A H. Haggard, the late Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, and subsequently against himself (Memorialist) and his son at the suggestion of Mr. J. P. Grant, the Session Judge of Hooghly.

ORDER.

Ordered that the Memorialist be informed that the High Court have already expressed very strongly their views of the conduct of those officers when recording judgment in the matter and the Lieutenant Governor entirely concurs in the censure passed by the Court on them; but all further proceedings having been stopped, His Honor is unable to pass any further orders on the case though he much regrets the inconvenience and annoyance to which the Memorialist has been exposed

An expression of the Lieutenant Governor's displeasure with their conduct has been communicated to the officers concerned.

No. 750T.

Copy forwarded to the Memorialist for information.
By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,
HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

We wish the orders of Government referred to had been published. Official censure carries little moral weight till it sees the light of publicity.

OUR READERS will be grieved to learn that their quandom Parliamentary friend Mr. George Thompson is dead. It is stated that this melancholy event took place on the 7th ultimo. More

than thirty years ago Mr. Thompson came to this country, and the Balakhana Hall, where used to be gathered the flower of Indian youth, resounded with his eloquence. It was at his feet, we might say, Ramgopal Ghose, Russickkrishna Mullick, Krishnamohun Banerjea, Dukhinarunjun Mookerjea, Pearychand Mitter, and their compeers learnt the art of elocution and took lessons in politics. Mr. Thompson's speeches gave the first direct impulse to political agitation by the educated natives of this country. The most memorable stand he made in the House of Commons on behalf of India was on the Sattara question He took an active part in the abolition of Slavery in America, and many were the thrilling anecdotes which we heard from his own lips about his adventures in the West Indies, which he visited for the purpose of collecting facts about Slavery. The rage of personality in the Indian Press ran so high at the time of Mr. Thompson that Mr. James Hume, then editor of the *Eastern Star*, descended so low as to call him Grievance Cooly Thompson. In 1855 Mr. Thompson returned to India and put up with the late Hon'ble Prosunnocoomar Tagore and Babu Kissorychand Mittra. Mr. Thompson was most brilliant in conversation, and his native friends greatly enjoyed his society whenever they met him. Latterly he suffered much distress. He was about seventy-five years of age. May his soul rest in peace!

THE CASE of the Eurasian Youth Davis, who was a candidate for employment as an apothecary, and who, though he had successfully passed the examination and stood foremost on the list, was rejected by the Surgeon General, affords a new illustration of the old story of the crime of color. His father is by birth a European; he served Government long and with approbation, and he applied to Government for the employment of his son in his own line on passing the necessary examination, but he has been sorely disappointed. Undeserved disappointments of this kind go deep into the heart.

WE LEARN from the *Bengalee* that a reference was made to the Board of Revenue as to whether the persons included in the following classes are liable *prima facie* to assessment under the License Act, 1878:

(1.) Persons who derive their incomes from interest on Government promissory notes.

(2.) Persons who derive their incomes from Savings-Bank deposits.

(3) Persons who derive their incomes from floating and registered Loan Offices.

(4.) Farmers of *Hats* and Bazars.
(5.) Farmers of landing Ghats.
(6.) Farmers of cattle-pounds.

(7.) Keepers of boarding-houses, lodging houses, and hotels, and *persons who make their living by letting out houses to any other persons for any purposes whatsoever.*

We are informed that the Board has ruled that persons coming under classes (1), (2) and (3) are exempt, but those coming under classes (4), (5), (6) and (7) are liable to taxation under the Act. We cannot conceive the reasons, on which the Board's ruling is based. If farmers of hats, landing ghats, and cattlepounds are to be regarded as persons, carrying on "trade, industry or dealing," then why not farmers of land? The Board in its Rules for the administration of the License Act declares, "there will ordinarily be little difficulty in deciding generally whether a man's occupation can be described as a 'trade' or 'dealing.' These words are intended to cover all the operations of *commerce*, large or small." Nothing could be more sensible than this, but if our contemporary is right, we fail to reconcile the ruling referred to above with the declaration we have just quoted. It passes our understanding that a house-owner, who lives on the income of his property, is declared to be one carrying on "trade, industry or dealing." This question, as stated by our contemporary, was raised in 1867, and in the opinion of the then Advocate General, Mr. Cowie, obtained by the British Indian Association, the Government exempted house-holders from Mr. Massey's License tax. We are surprised that the same question has been again raised. We cannot believe that the common sense Government of Sir Ashley Eden will tolerate the freaks of the Board.

THE ENGLISHMAN says:

The heavy autumn floods in upper India have left behind them a deadly legacy of pestilence. From Delhi to the Khaibar a worse enemy than the most sanguinary war is decimating the population. Walled fort and tented field, town and village, tell the same dismal tale of death and sickness. Ali Masjid, if accounts are true, is little better than a charnel house. About Peshawar the ranks of the gathering forces are formed only to be broken up by the pestilence. In Jalandar, half the population is laid low; in Delhi city the deaths have reached a hundred a day; and a single half battalion in the fort has a hundred sick from fever. We hear of regiments on the march with all their officers prostrated by the same disease; and the deadlock in the commissariat arrangements for the expedition has been largely caused by the state of the public health. Where life is spared, the energy and spirits of the people are sapped, and ready, willing work is scarcely to be obtained.

We may remark that if further corroboration were at all needed in support of the theory propounded by Raja Degumber Mitter as to the causation of the epidemic fever of the malarious type it is amply furnished by the above. The outbreak of this type of fever in a most virulent form in all the places in Northern India which had been flooded during the last rains could only be attributed to that moist condition of the subsoil, which, according to the Raja, favors the prolific evolvement of malaria after the close of the rains, that is to say, when the flooded surface begins to dry under a powerful sun. We hope the North West authorities will enquire into the subject and favour the public with the results of their investigation.

THE CONCLUSION of the Krishnaghur libel case against the *Indian Mirror* is honorable to both parties. The libel complained of was contained in the following letter published in the *Mirror*:

"Bani Gopal on his defalcations being brought to light, made himself scarce. Yes, he absconded. But where did he go? Who gave him shelter? It was the Vice-Chairman of the Road Cess Committee. Yes, it is known throughout Krishnaghur that Rai Jadu Nath Rai, Bahadur, the Vice-Chairman of the R. C. Committee, screened the absconded offender, Bani Gopal Mookerjee, the Road Cess Clerk, and helped to frustrate the ends of justice for nearly two years. Was not the conduct of the Rai Bahadoor reprehensible? Did he not commit an act punishable under a certain section of the I, P. C.?"

The prosecution declared that the above statements were false, while the defence pleaded good faith. After analyzing the evidence the Magistrate, Mr. Gun, remarks: "It appears, therefore, that there is no sufficient evidence to prove that the prosecutor saw Bani Gopal during his outlawry or sheltered him in the ordinary acceptation of the term, that is, received him into his own house, and I see no reason to doubt the truth of the denial that he did so." The Magistrate might as well have omitted the word "sufficient," for according to his own showing there was no evidence that the Rai Bahadur had secreted Bani Gopal. For the defence the Magistrate says:

There are indications in the letter in the *Indian Mirror*, to shew personal hostility to the prosecutor, but they are not sufficient to lead me to believe that the statements were not made in good faith. Some of the statements appear to be incorrect, but there is no reason for supposing that the writer knew them to be so. When a person makes the conduct of a public man the subject of comment, and it is for the public good, he is not liable to action, if the comments are made honestly, and he honestly believes the facts to be as he stated them; and there is no wilful misrepresentation of fact or any misstatement which he must have known to be a misstatement if he had exercised ordinary care. I have no doubt that the writer of the present letter honestly believed that his statements were correct, and he certainly had some grounds for making them, though he went too far.

I find that the imputations contained in the letter in question were in good faith, and were for the public good; and therefore do not amount to defamation.

The Magistrate is right. The writer wrote not only in good faith but also from praiseworthy public spirit, and although he might have been misled, as he undoubtedly was on material points, his object was to serve the public, and Mr. Gun has vindicated journalism by putting a liberal construction upon the motive of the writer. The issue of the case, we repeat, is honorable to both parties.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from our Krishnaghur Correspondent dated the 28th ultimo:

"Now that the case of Rai Jadu Nath Roy Bahadur vrs. The *Indian Mirror* has come to a final close, I think I might be permitted to disclose certain facts in connection with those, which are not known to the out-side public. The sad disclosure of Banee Gopal's embezzlements took place simultaneously with those of the great Lokenathpore case; and the district authorities seemed to be nervous on the subject. Could it be that owing to this nervousness Banee Gopal, although, according to his own deposition, "he had been in his house at Krishnaghur since his flight to the time of his arrest with the exception of first 4 months only," was not arrested; that Mr. Buckland said to the Rai Bahadur, that "we know how to keep a man at Chandernagore for life, and how to allow him to walk in the public streets;" that Mr. Stevens sent a threatening letter to the Rai Bahadur, informing him that he would be obliged to bring all the female relations of Banee Gopal to the open court for the identification of all the ornaments of Banee's wife, should the defalcated money be not paid immediately; and that the Rai Bahadur, not perceiving the drift of the course pursued by his civilian friends, made a fool of himself by *suggesting* to Mr. Stevens in the presence of the District Engineer, "that the amount thus known or supposed to have been embezzled some Rs, 14,000 or 15,000, might be refunded by Banee Gopal's family and paid to contractors to whom a slightly larger amount was then due, while Banee Gopal might be let off without being criminally prosecuted, a departmental punishment being inflicted instead"? So far as it is open to an outsider to judge the motive of the Rai Bahadur in doing this, it was apparently to help Mr. Stevens than Banee Gopal, but he, as Vice-Chairman, did not evidently weigh his position, for though the suggestion was made at the instance of Banee's wife, he ought not to have lent himself to it. Strictly confidential as this talk was, your readers might be curious to know how it came about to be known by the corespondent of the *Indian Mirror*? My surmise is this. While Banee was being tried by the Sessions Court, some body close by told Mr. Stevens that the Rai Bahadur would be cited as a witness on behalf of Banee, and on hearing this, the Magistrate lost his temper and made the confidential talk public with a view to the Rai Bahadur's being examined on the point. The *Indian Mirror's* correspondent I gather came to know of this somehow or other and wrote his letters against him, When after the institution of the case, an attempt was made to compromise the matter between the two parties, the *Indian Mirror's* correspondent, perhaps conscious of his superior strength, by virtue of his knowledge that a Government prosecution was hanging over the Rai Bahadur's head, did not like to compromise. It was on this ground that the public-spirited and learned gentleman Mr. Ghose appeared on behalf of the prosecution, though he was at first of a mind not to befriend either party.

One more remark and I have done. It appears from Banee's examination, that while he was in the Presidency Jail, Mr. Munro saw him with a view to get out the names of his accomplices, but in this attempt he was not successful. At last after the institutions of the Rai Bahadur's case against the *Mirror* the pleader for the defence, Babu Tarapado Banerjea, accompanied by Babu Tarun Chundra Sircar lately a police officer, and now a Deputy Magistrate, and Babu Peary Lall Chatterjea, a police Inspector, went to him, and there a memorandum was written containing the names of his accomplices in the late defalcations and in the postscript of it, was inserted that he (Banee) "had seen Rai Bahadur before he was arrested." This statement Banee subsequently denied in *toto* before the Court. The Joint-Magistrate characterizes the way in which the information was obtained as "under-hand way." More I need not say at present.

REVIEWS.

Pashan-Protima or the Image of Stone—an Historical Drama. By Gopal Chundar Mookerjee. Calcutta, 1878.

THIS book belongs to that species of dramatic composition, which has come into vogue within the last ten or twelve years. It will not bear to be examined by any approved standard, whether ancient or modern. It is not amenable to the accepted canons of criticism, for the Bengali writers of our day like the young off-shoots of this generation have no respect for rules and usages. They are as latitudinarian in their literary as in their religious creed. The author of the piece before us has written for the stage and like a practised dealer produces wares to suit the tastes of his customers. Except forced attempts at wit and humour, the piece from beginning to end will scarcely rouse one noble feeling. It is so flat and insipid that it requires great effort to go through the book; perhaps in acting the accessories of scenic representation and the presence of well-dressed actors and actresses might produce a different effect upon the spectators. We miss anything like poetry in the composition, and its character of being a dramatic production is maintained only by the dull prosaic interlocutions. The book, however, is by no means inferior to any of its kind. We think the writer evinces some power and skill in the composition of dramatic pieces, and might produce more finished performance, if he can avoid the temptation of pandering to the vicious taste of imperfectly cultivated admirers.

Mrinmoyee or a Brief Geography in Bengali based on the views of Sanskrit writers. By Gobind Mohun Roy Bidyabinode. Calcutta, 1284 *B. E.*

Those of our readers, whose knowledge of Hindu Geography and Astronomy is limited to Puranic fictions of the Earth resting on the head of Basuki, or of its being a plane triangle, and of the seas of curd, treacle, and honey will be agreeably disappointed on the perusal of our author's unpretend-

ing treatise. We do not mean to say that any Hindu gentleman with the least pretension to a knowledge of letters does the ancient astronomers and geographers of his country the injustice to believe that their scientific knowledge was of the sort entertained by the vulgar or uneducated. The subjects treated of are the motions of the planets; the shape of the earth, proofs of its being a round body or a spheroid; the elevation of its axis; consideration of the theory that the earth rests on material support, and the refutation of the theory held by the Buddhists; latitudes and longitudes &c., and a few others. The whole book is taken up in propounding the theories and conclusions of ancient Hindu Astronomers and chiefly based upon Surya Shiddantya and some other treatises. While we give the writer credit for his correct exposition of Hindu theories on astronomical questions, we cannot help remarking that he has attempted to compress an elephant in a bag; the eighteen questions which he touches upon might well fill a volume each. We may remark in passing that our author's explanation of the change of seasons based upon the theory given in the Surya Siddhantya is more mistifying than satisfactory. The text quoted is as usual with ancient writers inconveniently concise for modern readers. It would have been more satisfactory if the writer instead of criticising the acceptations of words had explained the relative positions of the sun and the earth in winter and summer and the causes of the difference of temperature.

The Calcutta Review, No. CXXXIV. October 1878

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review*, though generally heavy, is very interesting. The first article entitled Saurashtra and the Hill of Sorath, is an interesting fragment. The House of Othman is sketchy and readable. Cyprus before the time of Amasis, from the pen of the editor, Mr. Furrel, evinces much industry and research. The writer says that "perhaps the most probable hypothesis regarding the course of the Phœnician settlements is, that Cyprus was the stepping-stone by which, in the first instance, the Phœnicians reached the shores of Asia Minor and the islands and coasts of Greece." He notices one remarkable instance in connection with the early history of Cyprus, which we cannot overlook. He says: "While all the known alphabets of Europe and Western Asia, including the various forms of the Greek alphabet, employed in the cities of Asia Minor, in the different Grecian islands, and on the Grecian mainland, as well as those of the Italian peninsula, whether belonging to the Latin or the older Etruscan group, including also the runes of the Northern nations, were either derived from the Phœnician, or were cuneiform, Cyprus had a character of its own, which is traceable neither to the Phœnician, nor the cuneiform, nor to the Egyptian, nor to any other known form of writing. As it is contrary to all experience that the people of the island should, alone of all the surrounding nations, have been at the pains of inventing a written character of their own in preference to adopting one ready to their hand, and employed by the nation with which they were most intimately associated, it is hardly possible to avoid the conclusion that the Cypriotes already possessed this peculiar character before the period of the Phœnician colonization." Mr. Furrel's article is a valuable contribution to recent literature regarding Cyprus. "Anglo-Indian life in the last generation" is the subject of the next article. It is very readable, though it is not so artistically arranged as we had been led to expect from the literary reputation of its author, Mr. H. G. Keene. We give some choice bits at random:

Travelling was awful. A steamer was introduced under Lord W. Bentinck, which went from Calcutta to Allahabad in three weeks; but when the Parkeses first started to join at Allahabad, they marched along "the new road" from bungalow to bungalow. In driving from their new station to Benares and back, the following were some of the adventures that befel them. In one march their luggage was stolen and Mr. P. had to ride after the thieves. Mrs. P., following in a buggy, was run away with and upset; she fell out at the back leaving her legs inside. Mounted, by-and-bye, in another vehicle she was presently thrown out in front by reason of the horse putting both his forefeet into a deep hole in the highway. After being run away with once more she at length reached her destination, torn, bleeding and dishevelled; and, after passing the next ten days in bed, set off to return. Ill fortune pursued the poor pilgrim. The first night of the march was stormy, and she was wetted to the skin in bed by rain pouring through her tent. The next day their camels fell, and they found themselves at nightfall "*plantes* in the jungle, without food, bedding or warm clothing" "A pukka ague and fever was the consequence which lasted ** for three months."

Salaries were still good. The Opium Agent at Ghazipore drew £7,500. a year; and Mr. Bathurst—who had no work but writing his initials "R. B. B." on permits—cut the Governor-General and refused to sign his name in full because he could not get an increase to £10,000. After Lord W. Bentinck's reforms and reductions the service was left with an avarage income per head of £2,000 a year.

Such, then, was the condition of the civil service in those days. High pay, large expenditure, debt to natives and agents. When a man died as was often the case, practically insolvent, a hat was sent round for his widow, until the Government of the Court of Directors in 1823 gave a compulsory and official character to a fund which had been formed so far back as 1804. The earliest model of anything of the kind had been devised at Madras in 1787; so that the provident and decent arrangements for the widows and orphans of members of the covenanted administrative aristocracy originated among "the benighted" more than a quarter of a century before they assumed their final organization in the governing presidency.

How Lord William Bentinck made himself unpopular by his unsparing economy:

Lord William Bentinck's great merits are now so generally admitted that it can hardly be necessary to enter on his defence. When he took the reins from "Earl Amherst of Arakan" he found that the Eastern adventures of that unlucky ruler had dissipated Lord Hastings' cash balances, and converted a surplus into a deficit. The Court of Directors too, with the charter just coming to an end, was in no mood for half measures; and every species of economy was enjoined upon the Governor General. But men whose pockets were emptied were not in a mood to discriminate between the odium due to him by whom the deed was actually done and those by whose authority he might perhaps reluctantly, be set in motion. Such public opinion as existed in India, the opinion of two spoiled and high spirited local services and of the officers of the royal army, ignorant but sympathetic, burst like a storm upon Bentinck's head. When he made his progress from Calcutta to Simla, officers withheld from him the courtesies of civilized society, almost the common dues of human nature. When his barge stuck on a sand-bank, no aid was offered; his levees were hardly attended by a soul; the whole of the officers of one regiment, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, refused his invitation to dinner. In this instance, however, the worm turned, for the military secretary wrote to the commanding officer simply pointing out that the invitation was tantamount to a royal command, and that any one by whom it should be disobeyed would be suspended from rank, pay and all services, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, a matter in those of nine or ten months. The unwilling guests then attended; and a lively evening we can fancy having ensued. In vain did Lord William try the friendly and familiar vein with civil officers too. One of them (having charge of a treasury) was sportively asked by the poor Governor General whether his cash balance as shewn in the returns *always* corresponded exactly to the exact state of the coin in the chest? "It must my Lord," replied the glum Collector, "for you see I hapden to keep the key myself." Another, being asked what his appointment (to which some fees were attached) was worth, replied at first that the salary was so much. "Yes, I know," said His Excellency, "but I mean, what do you make." "Every d—d farthing that I can," was the reply.

Mrs. Parkes teems with references to this subject. Here is one. "It is supposed he will, if possible, avoid Cawnpore the soldiers are in so discontented a state he may perchance *receive a bullet on parade.*" Who does not see that the truculent little pilgrim, as she wrote, tried to believe that she would be glad to be among the spectators?

In the Calcutta *John Bull* for July 26th, 1831, it was distinctly stated that Lord William had carried his combined parsimony and vandalism to such a pitch as to have taken £12,500 for the Moti Masjid of Agra; and to be in treaty with wealthy Hindu of Muttra for selling him the Taj in order that the materials might be removed and used in building a pagan temple at Brindaban, a place of pilgrimage in the neighbourhood. Fortunately these two buildings are still standing in undiminished and undiminished splendour.

The following cursory notice is given of Mr Blunt:

Of Allahabad the pilgrim records that it contained five billiard-rooms but no church, till 1871, when the unsightly structure in the old station was erected by subscription. At that time Mr. Blunt was Lieutenant-Governor; and the Sudder Courts and Board of Revenue were stationed there. Mr. Blunt's was an extraordinary career. Having held the highest posts in India—he actually officiated for a short time as Governor-General—he dwindled by degrees (it was before the thirty-five years rule), and finally, having sunk to joint-magistrate in Bengal, gave some cause of displeasure to Sir F. Halliday and was removed from the service. He died in India not many years ago.

In Mr. Blunt's time the provincial capital was a very gay place; and the pilgrim records that all the best balls and evening parties were celebrated in the hot season. They now began to have the benefit of thermantidotes, however, which were first introduced in 1831; the name of the inventor is not recorded.

The following regarding the origin of the unfortunate Affghan expedition will interest the reader at the present moment:

The secret history of that foolish and unfortunate expedition has never been given to the world. Dam Hobhouse, Byron's friend, generously took its parentage upon himself. In India it was claimed, for a time at least, by Mr. Henry Torrens. The late Mr. J. R. Colvin used to relate with much humour the fluctuations of the volatile under-secretary's deliverances on this subject. "When all went well Torrens used to cry 'All my thunder!' but when disaster came he changed his note and exclaimed in his sympathetic voice, 'Poor John Colvin!'" It never seems to have struck the ardent imagination of the speaker that neither he nor his colleague had more to do with questions of that magnitude than drafting a few letters and dockets in the Secretariat.

The following is a notice of Calcutta:

Calcutta was—as is well-known—a most unhealthy place in those days; and the inhabitants had no drive by the river in which to inhale fresh air of an evening till the Strand Road was opened in 1825. The name "City of Palaces," borrowed from Genoa, was even then used, and Calcutta, according to the pilgrim, "well deserved its name." Houses in Chowringhee rented "very high"..."the larger ones from Rs 4 to 500 a month." The *Charak Puja* used to take place in the suburbs. The pilgrim went to see a number of intoxicated wretches swinging by hooks fixed in their flesh, and showering sweetmeats on the crowd, "eight hooks being considered sufficient to support the body." *Sati* still took place under certain restrictions. The pilgrim did not go to see one, but her husband did, on hearing that a widow was to burn with the corpse of her husband. When the heat of the flames drove the frightened creature from the pyre, she ran towards the river in spite of a policeman who struck at her with a drawn sword, and a crowd of her relations and others, who rushed at her, crying, "cut her down, knock her on the head, tie her head and foot, throw her in again." The Europeans rallied the police and charged the mob; the woman drank of the river and turned again to her agony; but the Magistrate now interposed, laying his hands on her and saying "you cannot do so, it is against your own law. The Government charges itself with your future maintenance." The people let her go in a palanquin, only remarking that it was hard that they should lose the *tamasha*. The poor thing had property, and it was to get hold of this that her "friends" were so very anxious that she should go to Heaven in a chariot of fire.

Jean Jacques Rousseau forms the subject of an article by Mr. H. Beveridge. The writer thus begins:

The *Confessions of Rousseau* is a book comparatively little read by Englishmen. Those who have read it are generally rather shy of admitting the fact, and speak of the book as being immoral. Still less is it perused by Englishwomen, though most of them are ready enough to denounce it as a horrid production. Foreign ladies are less prudish and candidly avow their admiration of the *Confessions* without a suspicion that there is anything strange or improper in the admission.

In truth there is not much harm in the *Confessions*. They never inculcate vice, nor do they attempt to make it attractive. Such immorality as the book contains, consist chiefly in the boldness and honesty with which Rousseau approaches certain subjects. He is plain-spoken and sometimes disgusting in his revelations, and undoubtedly the book is not fit to be put into the hands of young men and maidens, any more than are certain medical works. But for those who are old and experienced enough to understand the book and the spirit in which it is writen, it contains much precious instruction. Indeed, there perhaps never was a book more calculated to produce a distinct shock and to open up new or forgotten trains of thought. It owes this power to its intense reality and to the minuteness of its analysis. It is probably the only autobiography in the world which is at once veracious and thorough going. It not only tells the truth, but the whole truth, and it amply fulfils the promise of the opening sentence.

We are not ashamed to own that we have read the *Confessions of Rousseau*, and we read it when we were in the college, and although years have since elapsed, we can say that the impressions left on our mind greatly coincide with those which Mr. Beveridge has happily described. The article headed the Local Distribution and Mutual Amenities of the Gaudian language is pretensious and pedantic. We do not see whence the author derives the name Gaudian for the dialects, which he has described in his article. This name he applied for the first time in a paper he contributed to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, but we do not believe any other oriental scholar has adopted it. We have not had time to glance at the remaining articles in the *Review*.

Correspondence.

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT

SIR,—After perusing the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution on the administration Report of the Registration Department for 1877-78, I find that a proposal has been submitted by the Inspector General of Registration L. P. for revising the salaries and appointments of special Sub-Registrars, As it is not known what kind of suggestion has been made by the Inspector General, (although it is believed he has made a decidedly better one) I would humbly beg of His Honor to consider the under-mentioned scheme along with the one now pending before His Honor for consideration.

Under the present arrangement it is necessary that a Rural Sub-Registry Office should be inspected once in every quarter and this duty is generally performed by the Special Sub-Registrars. On an average 3 inspections are made by the Special Sub-Registrars and one by the Inspector, although the inspection made by the former are never less thorough and accurate than those made by the Inspectors, there is however, one objection to this inspection. It will be seen that legally, there is scarcely any difference of position and status between the Special and Rural Sub-Registrar, although in some places the Special Sub-Registrars might get more emoluments. Therefore these inspections are not so much looked up to with care and attention, as those made by the Inspectors, and as a necessary consequence the value attached to inspections is diminished.

As it is, Registration is a very important and useful branch of the General Administration, and as such the officers of the Registration Department require as much, (if not more) encouragement like the officers of the other departments; but the special officers of the department however efficiently and zealously they might carry on their work, have no prospects of promotion in their own line, (the few high-paid appointment of the department being now given away to outsiders), neither are their claims given weight to, when vacancies occur in other branches of the administration. If the duty of inspection were taken away from them and given to Inspectors, (whose number will in that case, have to be increased, without any extra cost to Government, as shewn below, and a circle assigned to each Inspector), the Registration work may, with better result, be entrusted to Deputy Magistrates, each of whose half time (on an average) of the day's work, would be amply sufficient to manage a Registration office with efficiency.

Should this scheme meet with His Honor's approval it would afford an opportunity to reward those officers

if the Registration Department, whose services have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government and also those Deputy Magistrates, who will in future, carry on the Registration work, with special credit

SCHEME.

Present staff.	Cost per month Rs.
One Inspector	1,000
Do. Do.	700
7. Special Sub-Registrars on fixed pay of Rs. 200 each . ..	14,00
16. Special Sub-Registrar partly by fixed fees and partly by fixed allowance, average minimum emolument of each being Rs. 150	2,400
Total Rs.....	5,500
Proposed staff.	Cost per month.
To increase the number of Deputy Collector of the 7th Grade by 11½ for the regular work of 23 districts where there are now special Sub-Registrars on half the pay of 23 Deputy Collectors of the 7th Grade	2,300
One Inspector to be in charge of 1st circle comprising the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions with 116 offices... ...	1,000
Do. Do. 2nd Circle, comprising Rajshahi and Cooch Behar, Orissa and Chotta Nagpur Division with 52 offices ..	700
Do. Do. 3rd Circle comprising Dhaka and Chittagong Division with 72 offices	600
Do. Do. 4th circle comprising Patna and Bhagulpore Division with 70 offices	600
Office establishment of each Inspector 1 clerk on Rs. 40	
Two peons on Rs. 6 each 12	240
Congencies 8	
Rs. 60 × 4	5140

Yours &c.,
X. Y. Z.

The 10th October 1878.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	As.	P.
Punsram Kakatee Esq., Golaghat.....	5	0	0
Hon'ble Sir J. B. Phear, Ceylon....	18	2	0
Secretary Coimbatore, Library Association	13	4	0
Hon'ble Mir Mahomed Ali, Pnddumdee—.....	20	0	0
Babeo Modoosoodon Mookerjee, Sooltanpore.....	13	4	0
,, Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Dinapore.....	12	14	0
,, Rameburn Persad, Gya.....	15	0	0
,, Gopalchunder Sen, Burdwan,.....	10	0	0
,, Sreenath Roy, Hooghly.....	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*October* 30, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. M. Kisch, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st November next.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland, District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months with effect from the 8th proximo, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. H. Verner, Officiating Temporary Additional Judge, Nuddea, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. C. Sutherland, or until further orders.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Burdwan, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code,

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Kissengunge division of the Purneah district.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Pakoor, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Rajmehal division, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Jamtara, in that district.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs for employment on settlement work.

Mr. W. E. Martin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Doomka in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Baboo Abinash Chunder Mullick, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore division, is appointed to have charge of the Banka division of the Bhagulpore district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hurry Churn Ghose, or until further orders,

Baboo Jodu Nath Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Bagirhat division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Ram Churn Bose, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Beerbhoom district on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.

Mr. Bradbury is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his appointment at Dacca.

Baboo Poorna Chunder Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is appointed to be a temporary Deputy Collector, for employment on settlement duty, of pergunnahs Mahta and Koelapal, in that district.

Kumar Barendra Krishna, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore is appointed to have charge of the Ghattal division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen, or until further orders.

The following promotions, made on the 11th July last, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, will have effect from the 12th May 1879, the date of Mr. Lawford's death :—

Mr. A. T. Maclean to the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges, *vice* Mr. H. B. Lawford.

Mr. L. B. B. King to the Second Grade a District and Sessions Judges, *vice* Mr. A. T. Maclean.

Mr. G. Toynbee to the First Grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. L. B. B. King.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro to the Second Grade Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. G. Toynbee.

The following promotions, made under date the 19th and 20th August last, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem, will have effect from the 8th June 1878, the date on which the hon'ble W. F. McDonell was confirmed in the Judgeship of the High Court.

Mr. W. Macpherson to the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges, *vice* the Hon'ble W. F. McDonell.

Mr. A. C. Brett to the Second Grade of District and Sessions Judges, *vice* Mr. W. Macpherson.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro to the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. A. C. Brett.

Mr. A. W. Cochran confirmed in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. D. W. Testro.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, temporarily to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. A. W. Cochran.

The following promotions, made on the 11th July last, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, will have effect from the 12th May 1878.

Mr. A. Forbes to the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. J. Whitmore.

Mr. A. W. Cochran, temporarily to the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. A. Forbes.

Mr. A. C. Mangles, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days, under Section 24 of the Code, with effect from the 27th October 1878.

Mr. D. Norton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Buxar division of the Shahabad district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring the land required for the construction of a road from Rughoonathpore to Sarya, in that division.

Mr. A. W. Rushe-Power is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Third Grade, and is posted to Lohardugga.

Captain C. H. Garbett, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Lohardugga on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of that district.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong during the absence of Mr. F. H. Pellow, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—Syud Hossain Ali is appointed temporarily to be Sub-Registrar of Gopalgunge in the district of Sarun.

EDUCATION.—Mr. John Mann, M.A., is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, and is posted to the Presidency College, with effect from the 21st instant.

Surgeon J. F. P. McDonnell, Officiating Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is also appointed to act as Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Calcutta, under Section 9 of Act VII of 1871 during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major R. Harvey or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major R. Harvey, Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Calcutta, under Section 9 of Act VII of 1871, but will continue to act as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta and Superintendent General of Vaccination during the absence, on leave, of Dr. T. E. Charles, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

"THE TEMPLE ASYLUM FOR NATIVE BLIND AND INCURABLES."

Notice.

The adjourned meeting of Subscribers will take place at the Town Hall on Saturday November 9th at 3-30 P. M.

C. O. WOODFORD, M.D., F.R.C.S., LONDON,
Honorary Secretary.

হিন্দু বিবাহ সমালোচনের প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড কলিকাতার সংস্কৃত প্রেস্ ডিপজিটরি ও ক্যানিং লাইব্রারিতে এবং মেদিনীপুরে গ্রন্থকারের নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য।

প্রথম খণ্ড মূল্য ... ... ৸০ ডাক্‌মাশুল ... /০

দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড ঐ ... ... ১।০ ঐ ... /০

শ্রীভুবনেশ্বর মিত্র, গ্রন্থকার।

WANTED.

A Sheristadar, competent to take charge of the Civil and Criminal Departments of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, good knowledge of the English,, and of official business are essential. Salary Rupees 102 rising to 162.

One Accountant for the Treasury, salary Rupees 80 rising to 100.

One Assistant Accountant for the Treasury, salary Rupees 50 rising to 60.

Applications stating age, previous employment, with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

W. LEWIN, MAJOR,
Deputy Commissioner.

THE PAIN SPECIFIC!

This Medicine acts as "specific" for Pains in the Chest, Pains in the back, Pains in the upper extremity, Pains in the lower extremity, Pains in the neck, Pains in the groins, Pains in the joints, Neuraljic Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago (Muscular Rheumatism), "catch in the breath," Paralysis of every kind, Contracted **Joints**, Colics, Glandular Swellings, inflamed parts, &c., &c.

Pains of every kind have been successfully **cured by** this medicine when every other medicine has failed.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle (2 oz.), and Rs. 4 for (4 oz.), Packing and Postage, As. 12.

Apply—W. Rooder, Esq., at No. 1, Shib Naryun Das' lane, Simlah, Calcutta.

Notice.

Calcutta School Book Society's Depository removed from No. 10, Government Place, East, to No. 70, Bentinck Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portion of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the books containing the said measurements and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4, Jaun Bazar Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

North by Dhurrumtola Street, South by Lower Circular Road, West by Chowringhee Road, East by Lower Circular Road, Wards 13 to 17.

North by Clyde Row, South by Tolly's Nullah Road, East by Kidderpore Bridge, West by Strand Road, Ward No, 18.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114 on Monday, the 18th day of November 1878, at noon at the Town Hall.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Book, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them,

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Zemindaree Properties for Sale in Rogra and Dinagepore.

No.	Towjee No.	Name of Property.	Pergunnah.	District.	Tenure.
1.	467..	Lot Rogoonathpore, Toke Putwacole.	Gillahabaree.	Dinagepore.	Zemindaree.
2.	260.	Lot Gobindopore.	Khas Talook,	Bogra.	Putnee Talook.
3.	...	Lakraj Kotibaree, Panchbibi.	Khangore.	Bogra.	Lakraj.
4.	...	A pucca house with 50 bigas of land in the Station of Bogra.	Selberris	Bogra.	Mokurrurree Jote.

These lots, with the exception of the last, lie between the Stations of Jaipur and Berhampur on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. J. MACKAY HILL.

The 21st October, 1878.

POSTAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the change to have effect from the 1st November next, in the running of the trains of the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Mails for all Stations in the Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Pubna, Serajgunge, Shazadpore, Bauleah, Nattore, Bogra and Dinagepore Districts, the Assam Province and all Stations on the Northern Bengal State Railway, will be closed at this office from the above date at 11 A. M. instead of as at present at 6 P. M.

Mails for the Stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhally, Cachar, Sylhet, Furreedpore, Burrisaul and Mymensing Districts will continue as at present to be closed at 6 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Calcutta General Post Office, Presidency Post Master.
26th October 1878.

1878.

A Fine Art Exhibition will be opened in the Government Art Gallery, Calcutta, about the end of December next.

President and Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Vice Presidents.

The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.	His Excellency Sir Frederick Haines, G.C.B.

Members of Committee.

The Hon'ble Louis Jackson, K.C.S.I.	Leycester Upton, Esq.
The Maharajah of Vizianagram.	Major Jarrett.
Alexander A. Apcar, Esq.	Major-General Lumsden, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M., C.B., C.I.E.	Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.
The Maharajah of Burdwan.	Colonel Colley, C.B., C.M.G.
The Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.	Robert Steel, Esq.
The Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton.	Colonel Maisey.
Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra, Bahadoor, LL.D., C.I.E.	Colonel C. C. Johnson.
	William Craik, Esq.
	The Hon'ble Horace Cockerell.
	The Hon'ble G. M. Batten.
	The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep

Executive Sub-Committee.

The Hon'ble Louis Jackson, *Chairman.*

The Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.	The Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton.
Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.	Major Jarrett,

Honorary Secretaries.

H. H. Locke, Esq.	H. H. Risley, Esq.

The following Prizes are offered :

1. HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S Prize ; (open to amateurs only :—
   For the best water-colour picture ; Indian subject.
2. THE HON'BLE SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S Prize :—
   For the best water-colour picture.
   [Open to all competitors, professional or amateur, provided that in the case of a work by a professional artist it shall have been painted in India or shall represent an Indian subject.]
3. HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S 1st Prize :—
   For the best original picture, in oil or water-colour, by a commissioned officer.
4. HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S 2nd Prize :—
   For the best original picture by a non-commissioned officer or private soldier.
5. THE HON'BLE LOUIS JACKSON'S Prize :—
   For the best picture, in oil or water-colour, whether original or copy, by a lady.
6. & 7. THE MAHARAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE'S Prize :—
   For the best figure subject, in oil, by a native of India; and for the best figure subject, in water-colour, by a native of India.
8. THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S Prize :—
   For the best landscape, in oil or water colour, by a native of India.
9. DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S Prize :—
   For the best specimen of fine art applied to book illustration by lithography, wood engraving, or etching by a native of India.
10. THE SOCIETY'S 1st Prize :—
    For the best oil-painting.
    [Open to all competitors, whether amateur or professional, under the same conditions as those attached to No. 2 on this list.]
11. THE SOCIETY'S 2nd Prize (open to amateurs only) :—
    For the best figure subject, in oil or water-colour.
12. THE SOCIETY'S 3rd Prize (or amateurs only) :—
    For the best fruit or flower painting.

RULES.

THE Prizes (with the exception of No. 5 on the foregoing list) will only be awarded for *bona fide* original compositions. The fact of their having previously gained Medals or Prizes at any Fine Art Exhibition will not disqualify for competition.

An Exhibitor cannot obtain more than one Prize for Oil Painting, or one for Water-Colours, but he can obtain one for each branch.

The Committee reserve to themselves the power of nominating judges to assist them in awarding the Prizes.

Contributors wishing to sell their pictures should notify the same to the Honorary Secretaries (address given below), at the same time stating their prices, as the Committee will not undertake to value them. All purchases must be made through the Secretaries, and purchasers will be required to pay cash on delivery ; the amounts will be remitted through the Bank of Bengal less 10 per cent., which will be deducted for the benefit of the Exhibition Fund.

The title of each picture, its price (for entry in the Catalogue), whether original or copy, and the name of the painter, should be recorded on the back. In attention to this rule causes very great inconvenience.

Intending contributors are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries (address as below) as soon as possible, stating the number and description of pictures they propose to send.

The Society is only prepared to defray the cost of the carriage of pictures to and from Calcutta when they are despatched by the cheapest mode of conveyance, *i.e.* goods train, steamer, and Government bullock train, or, for small packets or cases, by parcel post.

Pictures should be despatched in time to reach Calcutta before the 15th of December ; the carriage of those arriving after that date will not be paid by the Society.

It is desirable that pictures should be sent framed, and in the case of water-colours also glazed.

Cases and letttrs should be addressed as follows :—

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
Fine Art Exhibition,
Govt. Art Gallery, 166, *Bow Bazar Street,*
CALCUTTA.
(Name of contributor.)

The Committee will exercise its discretion in selecting pictures for exhibition and in hanging them.

In order to reduce the expense of carriage, which falls very heavily on the funds at the disposal of the Committee, it is requested that, when practicable, contributors residing at the same station will be good enough to send their pictures together in the same case; should their return in a similar manner be inconvenient, arrangements will be made to return them to their owners in separate cases.

H. H. LOCKE, } *Hon. Secretaries.*
H. H. RISLEY, }

CALCUTTA, }
The 22nd October 1878. }

WANTED an Assistant Surgeon for the Pakour Raj family ; he shall have to take also the charge of the Pakour Rajah's Charitable Dispensary. A gentleman of *bona fide* good moral characrer and of some experience will be preferred. Salary Rs. 150 (one hundred and fifty only) per month with free quarter.

Apply to the undersigned.

LAKSHMI NARAYANA PANDAY,
Secretary to the Pakour Charitable Dispensary.
Pakour, 29th October, 1878.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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Messrs. CHUBB AND SONS'

LOCKS.
LATCHES.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA ON APPLICATION.

THROUGH GOODS RATES BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND DARJEELING.

The following are the rates per maund charged on the Railways for the different classes of goods between Sealdah or Chitpore and Siliguri.

If consignments are sent from Armenian Ghat, the Port Trust Tramway charge is 4·84 pies per maund extra.

CLASS.	E. B. RAILWAY.		N. B. RAILWAY.		REMARKS.
	From Sealdah or Chitpore to Dumookdea.	Unloading or loading at Damookdea.	Including Ferry and loading.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1st ...	0 3 2	0 0 2	0 6 5	0 9 9	
2nd ...	0 6 5	0 0 2	0 12 5	1 3 0	If over 200 maunds.
3rd ...	0 9 7	0 0 2	1 2 4	1 12 1	
Tea ...	0 6 6	0 0 2	1 2 0	1 8 8	If under
Do. ...	0 9 7	0 0 2	1 2 0	1 11 9	200 mds.

In addition to the above, the E. B. Railway Company's terminal charge is 8 annas for every consignment under 32 maunds, and 3 pies per maund for each consignment over 32 maunds.

The following articles come under the classes named.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Food-grain.	Cotton or woollen piece goods.	Wines & Spirits bottled.
Tea Lead.	Tobacco.	Furniture (polished or carved damageable.)
Iron.	Beer.	Cigars (not country.)
	Baggage.	

The present advertised charge by the Carrying Companies is Rs. 1-13-0 per maund from Siliguri to Darjeeling.

For further particulars see published classification of goods.

J. G. LINDSAY, Major, R. E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, N. B. S. Railway.
Darjeeling, 24th September 1878.

PARTITIONED portion of No. 33, Kassaypurah Lane Barranossy Ghose's Street, belonging to late Ramchunder Sett will be sold within a month, for the maintenance of his widow S. W. Srsemutty Dassee.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,

BATHGATE & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

The following preparations for embellishing the Hair are now in stock :—

Hair Dressing.

	Cash.	Credit.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia ...	3 0	3 8
Rowland's Macassar Oil, 1st size ...	2 0	2 8
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	3 8	4 7
,, ,, 3rd ,, ...	6 0	0 0
Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum	2 8	3 0
Gosnell's Golden Oil	3 8	4 0
Hopgood's Nutritive Hair Cream ...	1 8	2 0
Mazet's Antipelliculare	2 8	3 0
Truefitt's Brillantine	2 8	3 0
,, Euchrisma, 1st size ...	2 8	3 0
,, ,, 2nd	3 8	4 0
,, ,, 3rd	7 8	8 0
Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine ...	1 8	
Atkinson's Bear's Grease	2 0	2 8
Bay Rum Brillantine	2 0	2 8

Hair Washes.

Douglas' Celebrated Hair Wash ...	2 0	2 8
Fowler's Bay Rum	1 8	2 0
Butler's Rosemary Powder, per packet ...	0 8	0 12
Cockell's Eureka Rose Hair Wash ...	2 8	3 0
Truefitt's Quinine and Arnica Wash ...	4 8	5 0
,, Astringent and Tonic Lotion ...	4 8	5 0
,, Egg Julep	2 0	2 8
Langdale's Ethyl and Cantharidine ...	3 0	3 8

Hair Restorers.

Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer ...	4 0	5 0
Rossetter'	2 8	3 0
The Mexican ... ,, ...	2 8	3 0
Sandell's ,, 1st size ...	1 4	1 8
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	2 4	3 0
Ross' Hair Colour Wash	8 0	10 0
Rigaud's Colorigene	3 0	3 8
Gosnell's Aqua Amarella	2 8	3 0
Turefitt's Eau Racine des Indes ...	4 8	5 0
Beetham's Capillary Fluid	2 8	
Herring's Electroline	1 8	2 0
Nuda Veritas	5 0	6 0
Eau des Fees	3 8	4 0

Bathgate & Co.
CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :
R. A. Lyall, Esq., (Lyal, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!
THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE May be had by remitting 32 half anna postage stamps to the Manager CALCUTTA MAGAZINE, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street Calcutta.

New Civil Procedure Code.
Per Copy Rs. 5, Postage & Packing Re. 1.
MURRAY & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

জান ডিকিন্সন কোং।
ছাপার কাগজ প্রস্তুতকারক।
লণ্ডন নগরীস্থ, ওল্‌ডরেলী নামক পল্লির ৬৫নং ভবন সিংহ চিহ্নিত ছাপাইবার প্রসিদ্ধ বিলিতি কাগজ ষ্টেসনরস হাল নামক বিলাতস্থ সরকারি আপিসে রেজষ্টরি করা হইয়াছে।

নিম্নলিখিত রকমের কাগজ প্রাপ্তব্য।

চর্ম্মরঙ্গের টিকিটওয়ালা	সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট
লাল টিকিটওয়ালা	অনেক উৎকৃষ্ট
কৃষ্ণবর্ণ টিকিটওয়ালা	নুতন প্রকার
নীল টিকিটওয়ালা	কতক নরম
সবুজ টিকিটওয়ালা	লিখিবার ফুলস্ক্যাপ

JUST ARRIVED.

From MESSRS. H. TURNEY & Co.'s Homœo. Chemists, Per "*S. S. Mirzapore.*" And from E. Gould & Son, LONDON. per "*S. S. Thibet.*"

Homœopathic Medicines, Books, Phials, corks, Lactometers, Clinical Thermometers Pocket Filters and other requisites.

EXPECTED SHORTLY.

A large supply of Books both from England and America.

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory.

HOMŒOPATHIC

No. 312, Chitpore Road ; Battalah, Calcutta,
☞ *Illustrated Price list free on application ; postage ½ anna.*
Terms Easy. Cash.
B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto ,, 10, Modhoo Roy's Lane.

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